THE

CALCUTTA

University Calendar,

1865-66.

CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1865.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Ag.	Agra.
Aj.	Ajmere.
Bar.	Bareily.
Ben.	Benares.
Bp. Coll.	Bishop's College.
Coll.	College.
Dov. Coll.	Doveton College.
Exam.	Examination.
Fr. Ch. Ins.	Free Church Institution.
Hon.	Honor.
Hol.	Holiday.
H. Hol.	Hindoo Holiday.
J. Nar. Coll.	Joy Narain's College.
M. Hol.	Mohammedan Holiday.
Lo. Beng.	Lower Bengal.
L. Mart.	La Martiniere.
Med. Coll.	Medical College.
Mud. Coll.	Mudrissa College.
N. W. P.	North Western Provinces
St. P. Sch.	St. Paul's School.
Vac.	Vacation.

I.

Calcutta University Almanac,

1865-66.

MAY.		
1	M	Saug. Sch. Vac. for one month.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	St. Thomas' Coll. Trinity term begins.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	Bar. Coll. 1st Session ends.
16	T	Vac. for one month Gov. Coll. L. P.
17	W	
18	T	Ag. Coll. 1st term ends.
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	Queen Victoria born (1819.)
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JUNE.

1	T	J. Nar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	Pres. Coll. Est. 1855.
16	F	Govt. Coll. L. P. reopen.
17	S	L. C. E. Examination commences.
18	S	
19	M	Bar. Coll. 2nd Session commences.
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

JULY.

1	S	Ag. Coll. 2nd term begins.
2	☯	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	☯	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	☯	
17	M	
18	T	University of Bombay founded 1857.
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	☯	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	☯	
31	M	

AUGUST.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	H. Hol. Gov. Coll. L. P.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	St. Thomas' Coll. Trinity term ends.
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	University of Madras, founded, 1857.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	St. Thomas' Coll. reopens.
12	T	
13	W	La Mar. Coll. Founder's commemoration day.
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	H. Hol. Govt. Coll. L. P.
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	J. Nar. Coll. H. Hol. for 9 days.
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	H. Hol. for 15 days Govt. Coll. L. P.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

OCTOBER.

1	✠	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	✠	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	✠	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	Pat. Coll. H. Hol.
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	✠	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	✠	
30	M	
31	T	Pat. Coll. Vac. for 14 days.

NOVEMBER.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	[Examinations.
20	M	Last day of application for Entrance and First
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	L. M. S. Instn. Vac. begins.

DECEMBER.

1	F	J. Nar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	Entrance & First Examination in Arts commence.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	Vac. for one month Govt. Coll. L. P.
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Pat. Coll. distribution of prizes.
15	F	La Mar. Coll. Vac. for one month.
16	S	Aj. Sch. Vac. for a month and half.
17	S	[Examinations.
18	M	Last day of application for B. A., B. L. and L. L.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	St. Thomas' Coll. Michaelmas term ends.
22	F	Saugor Sch. Xmas Vac. for 12 days.
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	Christmas Day.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Meeting of the Entrance and First Arts Boards for making up results.
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate. Last day of Notice for Candidates for Honors in Arts.
31	S	

JANUARY.

1	M	New year's day. B. A., B. L. and L. L. Examinations commence.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	St. Thomas' Coll. reopens.
9	T	
10	W	L. M. S. Instn. reopens.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	Ag. Coll. 1st term begins.
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	H. Hol. L. P.
23	T	University of Calcutta founded 1857.
24	W	
25	T	Meeting of the B. A. Board for making up results.
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	Bar. Coll. 1st Session commence.
31	W	

FEBRUARY.

1	T	Ag. Coll. 2nd term begins.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	Honor Examination in Arts.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Saug. Sch. H. Hol.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	

MARCH.

1	T	Pat. Coll. H. Hol.
2	F	
3	S	Last day of notice for M. D. Candidates.
4	✠	
5	M	L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations [commence.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Convocation for conferring degrees.
11	✠	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	✠	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	✠	
26	M	St. Thomas' Coll. Lent term ends.
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	La Mar. Coll. Vac. for 19 days.
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

APRIL.

1	✠	
2	M	M. D. Examination commences.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	✠	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	H. Hol. L. P.
13	F	
14	S	Annual Meeting of Senate.
15	✠	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	✠	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	✠	
30	M	

LIBRARY

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. II. OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January, 1857.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE AN UNIVERSITY AT CALCUTTA.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that

such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING.
Governor-General of India,

The Honorable JOHN RUSSEL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

The Honorable Sir JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal,

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON,
Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta,

The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India,

The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India,

HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,

CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal,

Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD,

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal,

WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Istruction in Bengal,

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India,

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India,

KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine,

HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal,

THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta,

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry,

The Reverend WILLIAM KAY,
Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College,

The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity,

THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal,

LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College,

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India,

RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal,

The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts,

The Reverend JOSEPH MULLENS,
Bachelor of Arts,

Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah,

ISHWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta,

RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly member of the Council of Education,

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company,

HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property,

moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the

first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India, in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said

University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-Laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching

the qualifications of the candidates for degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of Candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the

bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said

University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay established under Acts II., XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for. It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of De-

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

grees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II. XXII. and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees, therein mentioned and to the examinations for those Degrees shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate* as constituted by Act No. II. of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in† April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II. of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions:—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily

absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior* Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may

be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the 1st day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on Medical Certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

IV.

REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, if he be above the age of sixteen years and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gowhatty, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhagulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra. Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Saugor, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul.

officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.

English; and one of the following languages.

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. History.

The outlines of Ancient History, of the History of India, and of General Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

III. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry.

The first four books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December; and shall be held in Calcutta, and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised be the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least fourteen

The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Saugor.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts, on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same* papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :†-

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II. HISTORY.

The History of England.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B*)*

The Historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† For the Examination of 1865, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindi, Urdu, Burmese and Armenian are added to this list.

III. MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance.)

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh book to Prop. XXI.; deductions.

Plane Trigonometry as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mental Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy as in Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday, after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be

* Students of affiliated Institutions who can produce certificates from their Principals, that they studied in them a full period of four years, and finally quitted those institutions on or before December, 1860, may be admitted to the B. A. Examinations of 1866 and 1867 on payment of the usual fee, without first passing the Entrance Examination and the First Examination in Arts.

admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A. every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following Languages:†—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall by given for translation into the other language.

* The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favour of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School-masters.

† For the Examinations of 1866, 1867 and 1868, Persian, Bengali, Oorya, Hindee, Urdu, Burmese and Armenian are added to this list.

II. History.

India during the Hindu, Mahomedan, and British periods, down to 1835. Greece, to the death of Alexander. Rome, to the death of Augustus. The Jews, to the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

III. Mathematics—pure and mixed.

Mechanics.

The General Laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids, and the pressure produced by them; Specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common-pump; Forcing-pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

IV. Mental and Moral Philosophy and the Elements of Logic.

The text-books will be named from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

V. One of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate.

(*a*.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Geometry.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Optics.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction; reflection at plane mirrors; reflection at spherical mirrors; and refraction through lenses, the incident pencils being direct; separation of Solar light into rays of different colours; description of Solar spectrum; rainbow; description of the eye; the Astronomical Telescope; Galileo's Telescope; the Sextant.

(*b*.) Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity.

Thermotics, Chemistry, Electricity.

Molecular constitution of matter; Boscovich's Theory; cohesion; porosity; specific gravity; elasticity; adhesion; crystallization. Thermotics:—sensible heat; expansion; the Thermometer and Pyrometer; radiation; conduction; convection; specific heat; physical states of matter and latent heat; theory of formation of dew and clouds; mechanical equivalent of heat: dynamic theory of heat. Chemistry:—laws of combining proportion; laws of Atomic Volumes; Atomic theory; chemical symbols and equivalents; Inorganic chemistry of the chief elements. Electricity:—polarity; induction; the Leyden Jar and Electrometer; conduction; the Lightning rod; the voltaic pile and battery; the Thermo-electric pile; relations of chemistry, heat, and electricity.

(*c.*) Elements of Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

The text-book to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(*d.*) Geology and Physical Geography.

Geology.

Inorganic.—Form and density of the earth and average density of superficial crust; observed ratio of increase of temperature with depth; physical state of interior as indicated by astronomical observation; how modified by temperature and pressure; principal chemical elements and compounds in earth's crust; chemical operations of interior; chemical phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs and crystalline rocks; dynamical operations of interior; phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, upheaval, depression, dislocation, and contortion of crust; chemical and mechanical processes at surface; constitution of atmosphere; its changes and their influence on the solid crust; phenomena of atmospheric disintegration and degradation of rocks; transport by water, ice, &c.; river, glacier and iceberg phenomena; formation of sedimentary rocks and their chief varieties, consolidation and metamorphism.

Organic.—Chemical constitution and structure of animals and plants; vital functions, and sources of vital action; geographical and bathymetric distribution; conditions of life and interdependence of organized beings; chemico-geological processes of preservation, and formation of rock masses; coral reefs, limestone, coal, peat, &c.; metamorphism of organic rocks; comparative value of geological evidence of fossil remains; succession of life in past epochs; antiquity of existing animals and plants.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two Divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—pure and mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

4. Honors in Languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanscrit, in Arabic, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that Language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English in a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

5. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

a. History of a stated period (in modern times,) including political and personal events, manners, and literature.

b. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).

c. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).

d. Political Economy.

e. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The Examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on an historical subject.

6. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.

Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid).

Differential and Integral Calculus.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Statics.

Dynamics.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Optics.

Astronomy.

7. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic); Electricity.

Also one of the following:

a. Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Physiology.

b. Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

8. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Logic.

Mental Philosophy.

Moral Philosophy.

Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate:—

a. History of Philosophy.

b. Elements of Jurisprudence.

d. Evidences of Revealed Religion (as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences).

9. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

10. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred Rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further Examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of February), an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined) with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. and on payment of a fee of 50 Rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty Rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

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*LICENCE IN LAW.

1. An Examination for a †Licence in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for not less than three

* Candidates may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (See Calendar 1863-64) at the Examination of 1866

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Law.

academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for a Licence in Law on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every Candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The Principles of Jurisprudence.

II. The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India, as they concern :

a. Personal rights, and status.

b. The rights of Property, the modes of its acquisition, and herein the Law of Contracts and Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato*.

c. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes and of Procedure.

The following shall be text-books of Examination in the foregoing subjects, and may, from time to time, be altered by the Syndicate :—

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Stephen's Blackstone—Introduction, and Section 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 1, Lecture 1; Part 3, Lectures 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Story's Conflict of Laws,—Chapters 1 and 2, *or*

Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Part 2, Chapter 2.

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books I. and III. Book IV. Part 1, Chapters 1, 2, 6 and 10; Part III. Chapters 1, 7, 10 and 13.

Kent's Commentaries—Part 4, Lectures 24 to 33 inclusive.

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 10 *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law, Chapters 4, 6 and 7.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 7, 8 and 9.

Story's Conflict of Laws—Chapters 3 and 4.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, THE MODES OF ITS ACQUISITION, AND HEREIN THN LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND SUCCESSIONS, AS WELL TESTAMENTARY AS AB INTESTATO.

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II.—Introduction and Part 2.

Kent's Commentaries—Parts 5 & 6.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Williams on Real Property—Part I. Chapters 1 to 4 and 6 to 9; Part IV. Chapter 2; Part V. *or*

Stephen's Blackstone—Book II. Part 1, (Excepting Chapter 2).

Strange's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, *or*

Macnaghten's Hindu Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law—Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12.

Dattaca Chundrica. (Sutherland's Translation).

Macpherson on Mortgages.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES AND OF PROCEDURE.

Indian Penal Code.

Stephen's Blackstone—Books V. and VI.

Taylor *or* Goodeve *or* Norton on Evidence.

The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. All Acts and Regulations, in force, regulating the Revenue Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall not be necessary for the Students to pass in more than one of the books.

7. A paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

a. The Principles of Jurisprudence and the Roman Law.

b. Personal Rights and Status, and the infringement of such rights.

c. The rights of Property, and the infringement of them, the modes of its acquisition, and the Law of Successions, as well testamentary as *ab intestato.*

d. The Law of Contracts.

e. The Code of Civil Procedure, the Revenue Laws, and the Law of Evidence.

f. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged alphabetically.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Examination provided he has passed the B. A. Examination at least one year previously, and has attended lectures in a school of Law, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted un-

less he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects, and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Law.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered, by the Examiners, to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes, if they deem it expedient.

7. Any Licentiate in Law who has graduated in Arts,* may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Law without further Examination.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

* Any person who has passed a University Law Examination in or before January, 1864 or the Examination for a Licence in Law, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law or for a Licence in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in two or more of the following subjects to be selected by himself.

a. Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

b. Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

c. General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

d. Mercantile Law.

e. Roman Civil Law.

f. Conflict of Laws.

g. International Law.

6. A separate paper shall be set in each of the seven subjects; and in addition to the two subjects in which they must of necessity elect to be examined, candidates shall be permitted to enter for all or for any number of the others.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their

merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law and has at any time passed the Honor Examination in four subjects at least, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor, *and*

(2) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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*LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a† Licence in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical Studies for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two courses of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One course of 40 Lectures.

Botany.

One course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

* Candidates who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64.)

† The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of five Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following Courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical

operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz.:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar a least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Do. Do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and their reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix (A).

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST M. B. Examination.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chemistry.

Materia Medica.

General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 Lectures

Botany.

One Course of 40 Lectures.

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*) Of having dissected during three Winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

* The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of 32 Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry,
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of Lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene and General Pathology).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two winter sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*e*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, viz:—

Three months of attendance at the out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*f*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*g*) Of general character and conduct from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and practice of Medicine.
Do. Do. of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required :—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree on paying a fee of fifty rupees and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts ;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b*) Of having attended at a School of Medicine recognized by the

Syndicate, a Course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 Lectures.

(*c*) Of having passed an Examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this degree, without further Examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches:—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examinations shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Can-

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

didates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty Rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

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*DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having been admitted to the degree of †Bachelor of Arts.

(*b*) Of having subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed :—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years Hospital practice and two years private practice, *or*

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866 may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar 1863-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Two years practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(c) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred Rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the Senior diploma Examination of the Medical College *or* the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination;* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined,*† or

The following preliminary Examination, for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the session of 1859:—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to shew a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a ‡Licence in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engi-

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

neering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five Rupees on each ocassion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical aud Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with deductions.

Conic Sections, treated Geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity.

Mechanical Powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General Laws of motion.

Motion of Falling Bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple pendulums.

Collision of Bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of Fluids.

Specific Gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser, Pump, Syphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and Resistance of Fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation from Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Formation of Images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, and Microscope.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of Heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical Characteristics of Minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars, and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of Timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of Line, Cuttings and Embankments, Tunnels, Gradients, Curves.

The practice of Bridge Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, Joints, Centres for Bridges, Roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over Weirs; Tanks; Canals; Sluices; Locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of Iron and Wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of Beams. Various forms of Beams, Solid, and Hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of Buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines: advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; Levers; Cranks; Rolling contacts; Sliding contacts; Mechanism for modifying motion; Accumulation and Regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens, of each kind, to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects—

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Geometry and Conic Sections.

Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Statics and Dynamics.

Hydrostatics and Optics.

Chemistry and Heat.

Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

Practice of Building.

Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.

Carpentry and Mechanism.

Hydraulic Works.

Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.

Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions each in order of merit. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. *Any candidate may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering, recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty Rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass, or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty Rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 6, 7 and 8 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred Rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering who has passed the First Examination in Arts may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

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1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering or for a Licence in Civil Engineering may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry, as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat—with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry—as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General principles of Geology, and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and practice of Bridge-Building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Works.
Equilibrium of Structure, Theory of Machines, with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of Design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical drawing.

6. The candidate's qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of Rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty, any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorised on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shewing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

APPENDIX A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Headmaster of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District in which he resides.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has, to the best of my belief, attained the age of 16 years, that I know nothing against his moral character, that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that he has signed the above application.

The 186 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.

Age.

Religion.

Race *(i. e. nation, tribe, &c. &c.)*

Where educated.

Present position *(i. e. at School, or present occupation).*

Town or village, where resident.

Name of Father or Guardian.

Where to be examined.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

* Private Student :—one who has attended at no educational Institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age, ...

Race (i. e. nation, tribe, &c., &c.,) .....

Religion, ...

Present occupation, ...

Date of Entrance, ...

Where to be examined, ...

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Age.

Date of Entrance.

Date of passing First Examination in Arts.

Race (i. e. Nation, tribe, &c. &c.)

Religion.

Present Occupation.

Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which candidates has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of Affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Age.

Date of Graduation in Arts.

Race.

Religion (i. e. nation, tribe, &c.)

Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of

that I know nothing against his moral character, and that I believe the above account to be true.

LICENCE IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Law.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Law.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Law to be in the same form as the foregoing.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that ———— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1, of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ———— has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The applications and certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing :—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c. &c.

Certificate to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which Candidate has studied.

I certify that ——— has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2, of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that ———— duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of ——— 18 , and has been placed in the ——— Division.

The 18 .

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— passed the Examination for a Licence in ———— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and that he was placed in the ———— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

———

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that ———— duly passed the First Examination for ———— at the Annual Examination in the year 18— and has been placed in the ———— Division.

———

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

———

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ———— obtained the Degree of Bachelor in ———— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18—, and that he was placed in the ——— Division.

———

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 .

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that ——— ——— obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in ——— ——— in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 .

———

Chancellor.
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

Honors.

This is to certify that ——— ——— passed the Honor Examination in ——— ——— in ——— and was placed in the ——— Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18 .

———

APPENDIX B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1865.

English.

Campbell,	...	Pleasures of Hope, 500 lines from 1st and 2nd Book. The Rainbow.
Addison,	...	Letter from Italy to Halifax.
Wolfe, ...	...	Burial of Sir John Moore.
Cowper,	...	Picture of his Mother.
Craik, ...	...	Pursuit of Knowledge, Chaps. I. II. III. XVI. and XXI.
Todd, ...	...	Student's Guide, Chapter V. On Time, its Value, &c.
Sir Walter Scott,	...	Tales of a Grandfather, Chapters I. III. XXXIV. and conclusion of Chap. XXXIII.

Greek.

Homer, ...	...	Iliad, Books I. II. and III.

Latin.

Sallust, ...	...	Jugurthan War.
Virgil, ...	...	The Fourth Georgic.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa,	...	Books I—VIII.
Ratnavali.		

Bengali.

Raj Dut,	...	Encyclopædia Bengalensis about 40 pages.
Rajaboli,	...	Extracts from—revised and expurgated, 40 pages.
Vikramaditya,	...	Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No. V. 14 pages.
History of Rome,	...	Extracts from ditto ditto, Nos. 1—17.

Arabic.

Nowadir-i-Qualioobi.
Nafhat-al-yaman.

Persian.

Gulistan,	..	Chapters I. II. III. and IV.
Anwari-Sohalie,	..	Chapters I. II. and III.

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selection, Part I.

Hindi.

Ramayan.	...	Book 2nd.
Vidyankar,	...	(whole.)

Oorya.

Hitopadesha,	...	Chapters 2nd and 3rd.

Sutton's History of Orissa, parts 2nd and 3rd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Pope, ...	...	Homer's Iliad, Book VI.
Goldsmith,	...	Deserted Village.
Southey,	...	Battle of Blenheim.
Campbell,	...	Hohenlinden.

Helps, ... Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.

Goldsmith, ... Animated Nature, Vol. II. Chaps. 10th, 11th and 12th.

Bayne, ... Essay on Wellington.

Martin,... ... Useful Arts.

Greek.

Homer, ... Odyssey, Books IX. and X.

Xenophon, ... Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil, ... Æneid, Books I. and II.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I.—VIII.

Ratnavali.

Bengali.

Bhoodeb Mookerjea,... Historical Tales.

Tarasankur Tarkaratna, Rasselas, Translation of.

Arabic.

Ojab-al-Ojab.

Nafhat-al-yaman, ... Parts II. and III.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... Chapters I. II. III. and IV.

Bostan.

Anwari-Sohalie, ... Chapters I. II. and III.

Urdu.

Ikhwan-oos-Safa.

Araishi-Mahfil.

Hindi.

Ramayan, ... Book 2nd.
Vidyankar, ... (whole.)

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd and 3rd.
Sutton's History of Orissa, Parts 2nd and 3rd.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Parnell, ... The Hermit.
Gray, ... Elegy written in a country church yard.
Beattie, ... The Minstrel, Book 1 as in 1861.
Prescott, ... Selections from the History of Ferdinand and Isabella as in 1861.
Helps, ... Essays as in 1863.
Prose Reader, No. 6., Travels in the Himalaya, pages 122—136.
Smith,..... Theory of Moral Sentiments, Part V. chaps. 1 and 2, Of the Influence of Custom and Fashion.

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico, Books 3 and 4.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo, ... Part 1 with the exception of the last 4 Epistles of Heroines.

Greek.

Homer, ... Iliad, Books I. II. and III.

Sanscrit.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I. to VIII.

Ratnavali.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.**

Lives of Judisthera, Confucius and Vikramaditya as in the Courses for 1864 and 1865.

Rajdut as in the Course for 1865.

Poetical Selections from the Mahabharat and other works.

Urdu.†

Ikhwan-oos-Safa ..... Pages 1-74.

Araishi mahfil,..... Pages 1-147.

Arabic.

Selections by Captain Fuller.

Persian.

Gulistan, ... First three chapters.

Bostan, ... 1st, 2nd and 4th chapters.

Hindi.

Vidyankur.

Ramayan, ... 5th Book.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 1st and 4th.

Sutton's History of Orissa, ... Parts 1 and 2.

* Published in a separate volume and sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

† Captain Lees' Edition.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1865.

English.

Byron,	...	Prisoner of Chillon.
Southey,	...	Thalaba, 3 books.
Gray,	...	Alliance of Education, and Government. The Bard—Books I. II. and III.
Young,	...	Night Thoughts, 1st Book.
Prescott,	...	Philip II. Book IV. Chaps. 1—5 and the Siege of Malta.
DeQuincey,	...	Early Memorials of Grassmere, and his papers on Robert Southey.

Greek.

Euripides,	...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes,	...	De Corona.

Latin.

Livy,	...	Book I.
Tacitus,	...	Germania.
Virgil,	...	The Eclogues.

Sanscrit.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudra Rakshasha.

Bengali.

Gopal Loll Mitter,	...	Gyan Chundrika. Chintatarangini.

Hindi

Ramayan,	...	2nd and 5th Books.
Sabhabilas,	...	(Second half).
Vidyankur,	...	(whole).

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi... 2nd half.
Tarikh-i-yamini.

Persian.

Abul-Fazl's letters, . Books I. II.
Diwan of Hafiz, ... Part I. to the end of the letter *dal.*

Urdu.

Captain Fuller's Selections, Part II.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chapters 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
Sutton's History of Orissa (whole).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1866.

English.

Rogers, ... Italy.
Campbell, ... Gertrude of Wyoming.
Dryden, ... Flower and the Leaf.
Byron, ... Description of Waterloo (Childe Harold, Canto III.)
Prescott, ... Essays (1) Asylum for the Blind, (2) Cervantes (3) Sir Walter Scott, (4) Chateaubriand's English Literature.
Hepworth Dixon, ... Life of Admiral Blake (selections from).

Latin.

Livy,	...	Book XXI.
Cicero,	...	Tusc. Disp. Book I.
Virgil,	...	Æneid, Books II. and III.

Greek.

Thucydides,	...	Book III.
Plato,	...	Crito.
Sophocles,	...	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahabharata as in Rijupath, Part 3. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Dewani Motanabbi, ... 2nd half.
Tarikh-i-Yamini.

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Addison, ...	Cato.
Milton,.....	Paradise Lost, Books 1, 2 and 3.
Pope, ...	Temple of Fame.
Addison, ...	Papers from the Spectator as in 1861.

Greek.

Euripides, ...	Hecuba.
Demosthenes, ...	De Corona.

Latin.

Cicero, ...	Pro Lege Manilia.
Livy, ...	Book XXII.
Horace, ...	Book IV. of Odes, Book I of Satires, except Satires 2, 3, 7 and 8.

Sanscrit.

Selections from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahabharata an in Rijupath, Part 3. Upakramanika.

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1866.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Othello.
Akenside,	...	Pleasures of the Imagination, Book III.
Scott,	...	Marmion.
Bacon,	...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Macaulay,	...	Essay on Madame D'Arblay.
Campbell,	...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chaps. 5 to 7.
Sir James Macintosh,		Speech on the trial of Peltier for a Libel on Bonaparte.

Greek.

Sophocles,	...	Ajax.
Herodotus,	...	Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Horace, ... Epistles, Book II. Arts Poetica.
Juvenal, ... Book X.
Tacitus, ... Annales Book I. Agricola.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.
Sahitya Durpan, Book X.

Bengali.

Sarvadarsana Sangraha, pp. 43—112.
Charupatha, Part 3rd.

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-Sufa.
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-Khalfa, ... (as in 1863.)

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Jalali.
Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ... as in printed Selections.
Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, (whole).
Sobhabilas, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.
Hitopadesha, ... (whole).
Sutton's History of Orissa, (whole).
Chanakya'a Sarasangraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1867.

English.

Shakspeare,	...	Tempest.
Keats,	...	Hyperion.
Wordsworth,	...	Laodamia and the white doe.
Bacon,	...	New Atlantis.
Macaulay,	...	Essays on Bacon and Burleigh.
Mahon,	...	Joan of Arc.
Campbell,	...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. chaps. 5 to 7.

Greek.

Sophocles,	...	Œdipus Coloneus.
Herodotus,	...	Books 7 and 8.

Latin.

Virgil,	...	Æneid, Books 1 to 6.
Cicero,	...	4 Orations against Cataline.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Sanscrit.

Magha.

Sahitya Darpan, ... Book X.

Bengali.

Rev. K. M. Banerjee,. Shad-darsana-Sambad, Nos. 3, 4, 5.

M. S. Dutt, ... Meghanada-badha-kavya, Vol. II.

Arabic.

Ikhwan-us-Safa.

Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa,...(as in 1863).

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Jalali.

Dewan-i-Hafiz.

Urdu.

Dewan-i-Sauda, ... (as in printed Selections.)

Khatt-i-Takdir.

Hindi.

Toolsey Doss' Ramayan, ... (whole).

Sobhabilas, ... (whole).

Oorya.

Buttrish Shinghasan.

Hitopadesha, ... (whole.)

Sutton's History of Orissa, ... (whole.)

Chanakya's Sarasangraha. (omitting the Sanscrit.)

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Shakspeare,..... King Lear.

Scott, ... Lady of the Lake.

*Dryden,.....	Art of Poetry.
* Gibbon,.....	Life of Rienzi.
* Campbell, ...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. chapters 5 to 7.
Bacon,.....	Essays.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	Book 2, Euterpe.

Latin.

Tacitus, ...	Book II. of the Annals.
Cicero,.....	De Naturâ Deorum.
Virgil, ...	Book I. of the Georgics.
Juvenal, ...	Satires 3, 7, 8, 10, 14.

Sanscrit.

Sisupalabadha, ...	First five chapters.
Bhatti Kavya, ...	Ditto ditto.
Kavya prokasa, ...	10 Ullasas or chapters.

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-Safa.	
Soyuti's Tarikh-ul-khalfa, ...	(as in 1863).

Bengali.

Meghanada badha Kavya,	Vol. I.
Kavya Nirnaya,.....	Pages 61 to 120.
Shad Darshana Sambad,	Nos. 6, 7, 8.

Urdu.

Fisaneh-i-Ajaib,.....	Pages 1 to 197.
Dewan-i-Sauda, ...	Pages 1 to 118.

* Published in a separate volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co

Persian.

Secunder Nameh.

Abul Fazl's letters, First 62 pages (F. W. Coll. Edition.)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.

Psalms, I.—XLI.

Isaiah, I.—XXXIX.

Daniel, I.—VII.

Proverbs.

Hindi.

Ramayana, ... (whole).

Sabhabilas,..... (whole).

Singhasan Bhuttisi.

Oorya.

Buttrish Singhasan.

Hitopadesha, ... (whole.)

Sutton's History of
Orissa, ... (whole).

Chanakya's Sarasungraha, (omitting the Sanscrit).

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1866.

English.

Chaucer,	...	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer,	...	Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.
Shakspeare,	...	Henry IV. Part I.; Macbeth.
Raleigh,	...	History of the World, Book V. First 3 Chapters.
Bacon,	...	Advancement of Learning.

Davis,	...	Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne,	...	Vulgar Errors.
Locke,	...	Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey,	..	Madoc.
Campbell,	...	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke,	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott,	...	Ivanhoe.
Brougham,	...	Speecheson Education and Slavery.
Carlyle,	...	3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer,	...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar,	...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus,	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles,	...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides,	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes,	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus,	...	Books II. and III. to the end of chap. 66.
Thucydides,	...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes,	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato,	...	Republic.
Aristotle,	...	Politics.

Latin.

Virgil,	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.

Horace,	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (except 2 and 8) Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal,	...	Satires, (except 2, 6, 9.)
Persius,	...	Satires.
Lucretius,	...	Books I. and VI.
Catullus,	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus,	...	Aulularia.
Terence,	...	Andria.
Livy,	...	First decade.
Sallust,	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero,	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus,	...	Histories.

Sanscrit.

Kálidása,	...	Sakuntala and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti,	...	Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka,	...	Mrichchhakati.
Vana Bhatta,	...	Kadambari.
Bharavi,	...	Kiratarjuniya, I.—IV. XI.—XIV.
Magha,	...	Sisupalavadha, I.—VI. XII.—XVI.
Sriharsha,	...	Naishadha Charita, I.—V. IX.—XII., XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta,	...	Kavyaprakasa.
Vishwanatha Panchanana,	...	Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.

Vachaspati Misra,	...	Jatteva Kaumudi.
Panini,	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History, 1866.

As a period:—From the accession of Charles I. to the abdication of James II. in Macaulay, Clarendon, Whitelock, Carlyle's Cromwell, and Burnet's History of his own times, with Hutchinson's Memoirs: also a general knowledge of the History of Europe during the same period as in Mahon's life of Conde; also Hallam's History of English Literature for the period.

2. Constitutional History as in Hallam.

3. Political Economy as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.

4. History of Civilization, by Guizot.

5. Historical Evidence as in Taylor.

Text-books in Arts.

History.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History, (omitting introductory Chapter).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Student's Hume.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "Our Indian Empire" or "British India."

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chap. 12, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards' Zoology, 2 parts.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, G. C. B. K. S. I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.

FELLOWS.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
The Hon'ble William Grey.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
Col. the Hon'ble H. M. Durand, C. B.
The Hon'ble Charles Binny Trevor.
Prince Golam Mohammud.

Ex-Officio.

William Gordon Young, Esq., C. S.
Frederick John Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Captain William Nassau Lees, LL. D.
The Rev. William Kay, D. D.
Thomas Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
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The Rev. Joseph Mullens, D. D.
Moulvie Mohammud Wuzeeh.
Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
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James Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
E. Goodeve, Esq., M. B.
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George Smith, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major George Chesney, R. E.
William Theobald, Esq.
John Newmarch, Esq.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Captain A. R. Fuller.
E. B. Cowell, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
J. Macpherson, Esq., M. D.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C. S.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.

J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F.R.C.S.E.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.L.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
E H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.
Major W. E. Warrand, R. E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq , C. S.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen Bahadoor.
J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Roma Nauth Tagore.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Lieutenant-Col. J. P. Beadle, R. E.
Thomas Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Kumar Harendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, M. A.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble Shumbhoo Nauth Pundit.
The Hon'ble George Campbell.
Syed Azeem-ood-deen Hossein Khan Bahadoor.
John McClelland, Esq., M. D.
E. C Bayley, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A Eden, C. S.
John Strachey, Esq., C. S.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq. M. A.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Roy Bahadoor.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E. and B. A.

The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Capt. P. Dods.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M. D.
Baboo Ramanauth Nundy, M. A.
H. A. Bruce, Esq., M. D.
James Anderson, Esq , M. D.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
N. C. Macnamara Esq.

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The Rev K. M. Banerjea.
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THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

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The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab Provinces.

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The Hon'ble William Grey.
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W. G. Young, Esq. C. S.
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Pundit Eshwar Chunder Bidyasagur.
Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
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George Smith, Esq
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
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The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.
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M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rajah Kally Kissen, Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.

Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
T. Anderson, Esq , M. D.
Koomar Harendra Krishna.
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The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
John Strachey, Esq., C. S.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Roy Bahadoor.
The Rev. E C Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Capt. P. Dods.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Baboo Ramchunder Mitter.
Baboo Peary Chund Mitter.
Baboo Ramanath Nundy, M A.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble C. B. Trevor.
Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
W. Theobald, Esq.
J. Newmarch, Esq
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
The Hon'ble A G. Macpherson.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.

T. H Cowie, Esq.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman, M. A.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble Shumbhoo Nath Pundit.
The Hon'ble George Campbell.
Syed Azeem-ood-deen Hossein Khan, Bahadoor.
Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Roy Bahadoor.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.

Members.

F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F.R.C.S.
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S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.L.
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S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
John McClelland, Esq., M. D.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M. D.
H. A. Bruce, Esq., M. D.
James Anderson, Esq.,
J. P. Brougham, Esq. M. D.
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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President.

Captain E. C. S. Williams, R. E.

Members.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Col the Hon'ble H. M. Durand, C. B.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
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Major George Chesney, R. E.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Major W. E. Warrand, R. E.
J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A.
Col. J. P. Beadle, R. E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E.

Registrar.

J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.

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CHANCELLORS.

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.

1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B.

1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G. C. B., K. S. I.

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1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL. D.
1865. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL. D.

REGISTRARS.

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M. A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B. A. / Rev. J. Richards, M. A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B. A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A. *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq. M. A.

EXAMINERS FOR 1864-65.

Entrance Examination.

English, ... Rev. J. Graves. / C. W. Hatten, Esq. / G. Bellett, Esq. / Rev. W. Sampson.

Bengali, ... Baboo Hurry Nath Surma. / Rev. K. M. Banerjee. / Baboo Raj Kisto Banerjee. / Rev. Lall Behari Dey.

History and Geography,... Rev. E. Storrow. / J. Stephenson, Esq. / J. S. Rees, Esq. / P. Hordern, Esq.

Mathematics, ... J. Sutcliffe, Esq. / Rev. K. S. MacDonald. / Rev. W. Johnson.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English, ...	W. L. Heeley, Esq. Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Bengali, ...	Rev. J. Wenger. Baboo Kristo Comul Bhuttacharjee.
History, ...	W. Grapel, Esq, S. Lobb, Esq,
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ...	R. Thwaytes, Esq. T. Martin, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,	J. Sanders, Esq. J. W. McCrindle, Esq.
Physical Science, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Classics, ...	W. L. Heeley, Esq. Rev. J. Trafford.
Sanscrit, Hindi and Oorya,	Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
Urdu and Persian, ...	Capt. E. St. George.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

Sanscrit, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
Hebrew, ...	Rev. J. Wenger. Rev. C. B. Lewis.
History, ...	W. L. Heeley, Esq. W. Grapel, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	R. Thwaytes, Esq. S. Lobb, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,	J. W. McCrindle, Esq. J. Sanders, Esq.
Natural History and Physical Science, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

LAW.

W. A. Montriou, Esq. C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.

L. M. S. First and Second Examinations.

Anatomy, ... S. B. Partridge, Esq.

Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, ... F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.

Botany and Materia Medica, S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.

Medicine and Midwifery, N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.

Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ... J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.

Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,..... W. Collis, Esq., M. D.

Honors in Medicine.

N. Chevers, Esq., M. D.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.

M. D. Examination.

N. Chevers, Esq , M. D.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq.

L. C. E and B. C. E. Examinations.

Captain E. C. S. Williams.
T. Martin, Esq.
H. Scott Smith, Esq.

Academic Costume for Graduates.

Graduates may wear either a College Cap and Silk Gown similar to those in use in the English Universities, or Silk Scarfs and Pagrees.

The Caps are to be of black cloth with black silk tassels

The colours of the Gowns, Scarfs and Pagrees for the different degrees are to be as follows :—

For a Doctor, or Master in any of the Faculties, Purple.

For a Bachelor in any of the Faculties, Black.

GRADUATES.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

In Sanskrit.

CLASS I	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
Nilambara Mookerjea, Sans Coll.	... ...	... ...

In Hebrew.

H. Blochmann.	... ...	... ...

In History.

.. ..	Money Laul Sandel, Dov. Coll. Chunder Narain Sing, Pres Coll Mohendro Loll Mitter, Ditto.	... ...

In Mental and Moral Philosophy.

.. ..	... ...	Joygobindo Shome, Cal F Ch. Instn.

In Mathematics.

Gooroo P Banerjea, Pres. Coll.	Luckhy Narain Doss, Pres. Coll.	Otool Churn Mullick, Pres. Coll.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Prosonno Chunder Roy, Pres. Coll.	... ...	... ...

In alphabetical order.

M. D.

Carter, R. W.,	1865	Asst. Surg. H.M. 82d Rgt.
Chunder Coomar Dey,	1862	Medical College.
Juggobundoo Bose,	1863	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	1863	Ditto.

M. A.

Beereshur Mitter,	1863	Presidency College.
Gooroo Prosaud Sen,	1864	Ditto.
Juggessur Mookerjea,	1863	Ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjea,	1863	Ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjea,	1864	Ditto.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	1863	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Mookerjea,	1865	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	1863	Ditto.
Roma Nauth Nundy,	1863	Ditto.
Troilokho Nauth Mitter,	1864	Ditto.

B. L.

Anuntoram Ghose,	1864	Presy. Coll (Law Dept.)
Aughor Nauth Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Bhobani Churn Dutt,	1864	Ditto.
Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Boycunto Nath Paul,	1862	Ditto.
Boycunto Nath Sen,	1864	Ditto.
Brojendro Coomar Seal,	1863	Ditto.
Callica Doss Dutt,	1861	Ditto.
Cally Prosunno Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Debendro Lall Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Debendro Narion Bose,	1860	Ditto.
Dukhina Prosaud Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Goopee Nath Banerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Isher Chunder Chuckerbutty,	1863	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	1861	Ditto.

Jodoo Nath Chatterjee,	1861	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Jodoo Nath Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto.
Jogeshur Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Mozoomdar,	1863	Ditto.
Khetter Prosaud Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Kisto Mohun Mookerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Mohendro Lall Seal,	1863	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Dey,	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Gangoolly,	1861	Ditto.
Nobin Kissen Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto.
Nuffer Chunder Bhutto,	1864	Ditto.
Nursing Chunder Mitter,	1864	Ditto.
Omrito Lall Chatterjee,	1862	Ditto.
Opendro Nauth Mitter,	1862	Ditto.
Peary Mohun Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Poresh Nath Banerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	1862	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Chatterjee,	1860	Ditto.
Radha Gobindo Moitro,	1860	Ditto.
Roby Chunder Gangoolly,	1864	Ditto.
Roma Nath Nundy,	1862	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Mitter,	1860	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhooshun Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Soorje Narion Sing,	1861	Ditto.
Sree Canto Mullick,	1864	Ditto.
Tarra Prosunno Doss,	1863	Ditto.
Tarra Prosunno Mookerjee,	1861	Ditto.
Taruck Nath Dutt,	1861	Ditto.
Troylokho Nath Mitter,	1864	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Bose,	1863	Ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Sircar,	1862	Ditto.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Gooroo Prosaud Sen,	Presidency Coll. (Law Dept.)
Tarabilash Mitter,	Ditto.
Troylokho Nath Mitter,	Ditto.
Omur Nath Bose,	Ditto.
Rajmohun Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Seal,	Ditto.
Ram Lall Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	Ditto.
Peary Lall Gooho,	Ditto.
Sham Lall Halder,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Mutty Lall Sircar,	Presidency Coll. (Law Dept.)
Krishno Chunder Chatterjee,	Ditto.
Hurry Narion Roy,	Ditto.
Lall Gopal Dutt,	Ditto.
Baney Madub Mitter,	Ditto.
Herumbo Lall Goshamy.	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.

B. M.

Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1865	Medical College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	1865	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjea,	1865	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Dutt,	1865	Ditto.

B. A.

In alphabetical order.

Ahmed,	1861	Presidency College.
Aukhil Chunder Sen,	1864	Dacca College.

Bama Churn Banerjea,	1862	Presidency College.
Bhola Nath Paul,	1859	Ditto.
Brito, C.,	1864	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bulloram Mullick,	1864	Presidency College.
Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea,	1858	Ditto.
Denesh Chunder Roy,	1862	Ditto.
Deno Nath Mookerjea,	1863	Teacher, Jonye School.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	1862	Presidency College.
Evans, R. W.,	1861	Bishop's College.
Forbes, A. H.,	1864	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	1864	Presidency College.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjea,	1861	Ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	1859	Ditto.
Hurro Lall Roy,	1862	Ditto.
Juddo Nath Bose,	1858	Ditto.
Kanoy Lall Mookerjee,	1864	Ditto.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	1860	Civil Engineering College.
Kisto Komul Bhuttacharjee,	1860	Sanscrit College.
Lethbridge, W. M.,	1859	Bishop's College.
Madhub Chunder Roy,	1862	Civil Engineering College.
Mohim Chunder Halder,	1862	Presidency College.
Mudhu Sudun Roy,	1864	Ditto.
Mutty Lall Dey,	1864	Medical College.
Obinash Chunder Ghose,	1863	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	1859	Cal. Free Church Inst.
Omirto Lall Paul,	1863	Presidency College.
Parbutty Churn Roy,	1862	Teacher.
Phillips, A. S.,	1863	Ditto.
Radha Kristo Sen,	1864	Presidency College.
Radha Nath Bysack,	1861	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Rajcoomar Surbadhicarry,	1864	Presidency College.
Ram Lall Banerjee,	1864	Ditto.

Ramrutton Mozoomdar,	1861	Civil Engineering Coll.
Rohini Coomar Bysack,	1864	Dacca College.
Rojoni Nath Chatterjee,	1862	Teacher.
Saugor Chand,	1864	Agra College.
Shama Churn Gangoolly,	1860	Presidency College.
Shib Chunder Chatterjee,	1864	Ditto
Simmons, W. J.,	1864	Doveton Coflege.
Sreesh Chunder Ghose,	1859	Presidency College.
Tara Prosaud Chatterjee,	1859	Ditto.
Tiery, F. T. H.	1862	Doveton College.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Chunder Nath Bose,	Presidency College.
H. Blochmann,	Professor, Doveton College.
Rashbehary Ghose,	Presidency College.
Kally Churn Banerjee,	Calcutta Free Church Institution
Kopally Prosunno Mookerjee,	Presidency College.
Joygobindo Shome,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	Presidency College.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Baney Madub Dey,	Ditto.
Omacanto Chatterjee,	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhooshun Banerjee,	Ditto.
Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee,	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Roy,	Ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Porel,	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	Medical College.
Shumboo Chunder Naug,	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Atmaram,	Agra College.
Charoo Chunder Dutt,	Presidency College.
Chunder Coomar Doss,	Ditto.
D'Cruz, W.,	Doveton College.
Debendro Chunder Ghose,	Presidency College.
Deno Nath Sen,	Dacca College:
Gopal Chunder Bose,	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	Teacher.
Janoky Nath Mookerjee,	Presidency College.
Jogeshur Chunder,	Ditto.
Jugguth Doorlub Mozoomdar,	Teacher.
Kally Puddo Gupto,	Medical College.
Kannoy Lall Seal,	Presidency College.
Kishory Mohun Chatterjee,	Doveton College.
Madhava Chundra Deva,	Queen's College, Benares.
Mohini Mohun Burdon,	Dacca College.
Mohommud Diem,	Presidency College.
Nilmoney Doss,	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Mullick,	Ditto.
Prasanna Badana Mittra,	Queen's College, Benares.
Prem Chand Mullick,	Presidency College.
Protap Chunder Ghose,	Ditto.
Roodro Canto Biswas,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhooshun Bose,	Dacca College.
Surbanundo Doss,	Presidency College.
Tariny Churn Ghose,	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A.,	Doveton College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

Amrito Loll Banerjee,	1858	Presy. Coll.	(Law Dept.)
Anund Gopaul Palit,	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Aushootoss Dhur,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Churn Ghose,	1859	Ditto	ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Forbes, Thomas,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Sircar,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, C.,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Gregory, G.,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Greeja Sunker Doss,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Hurryhur Mookerjea,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Kader Nauth Chatterjea,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Kader Nath Dutt,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Kally Mohun Doss,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Loll Chowdry,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Loll Mookerjea,	1860	Ditto	ditto.
Nilmadhub Bose,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	1862	Ditto	dttto.
Probha Chunder Ghose,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Prosonno Coomar Sen,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ruttun Loll Ghose,	1858	Ditto	ditto.
Sreenath Mitter,	1858	Ditto	ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical order.

Bama Churn Banerjea,	1863	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)	
Doorga Doss Dutt,	1863	Ditto	ditto.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Nolit Chunder Sen,	1864	Ditto	ditto.
Umbica Churn Banerjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

Poorno Chunder Mitter,	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Ishen Chunder Sing,	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Kooloda Prosaud Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Protap Chunder Dey,	Ditto.
Shoshee Bhooshun Sen,	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION, AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

Bhoobun Chunder Banerjea,	1863	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)	
Bungseedhur Sen,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Cally Ghose,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Dooiga Mohun Doss,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Gobin Chunder Doss,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Roy,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Kissen Doyal Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Luckhy Churn Bose,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Mitoonjoy Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.

Mohesh Chunder Bose,	1863	Presy. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Munu Laul Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto ditto.
Mutty Laul Banerjea,	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Bose,	1863	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Mookerjea,	1862	Ditto ditto.
Nilmadub Sen,	1861	Ditto ditto.
Omesh Chunder Banerjea,	1863	Ditto ditto.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	1863	Ditto ditto.
Promotho Nauth Mookerjea,	1862	Ditto ditto.
Ram Chunder Mookerjea,	1862	Ditto ditto.
Roma Nauth Seal,	1863	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Chatterjea,	1862	Ditto ditto.
Shib Chunder Mozoomdar,	1863	Ditto ditto.
*Toolsey Doss Seal,	1863	Ditto ditto.

LICENTIATES.

In Medicine and Surgery.

Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee,	1861	Medical College.
Bhoobun Mohun Sircar,	1861	Ditto.
Bhuggobutty C. Mookerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Bolly Chunder Sen,	1863	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Deno Nauth Bose,	1864	Ditto.
Dhurmo Doss Bose,	1861	Ditto.
Docowry Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Roy,	1861	Ditto.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	1864	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Lahoory,	1864	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Mitter,	1863	Ditto.
Hera Laul Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Hurris Chunder Banerjee,	1861	Ditto.

* Obtained Special prize for superior Merit.

Jadub Kissen Ghose,	1864	Medical College.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	1863	Ditto.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	1862	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Ghosal,	1864	Ditto.
Kally Prosonno Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	1862	Ditto.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjee,	1863	Ditto.
Keyt, F.,	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.,	1862	Ditto.
Kopilessur Chowdry,	1861	Ditto.
Kristo Dhone Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Luckhy Narion Bose,	1863	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.,	1861	Ditto.
Mohendro Laul Sircar,	1861	Ditto.
Monee Laul Dutt,	1862	Ditto.
Nilmadub Bhuttacharjee,	1864	Ditto.
Nittyanund Nundy,	1862	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Nundo Loll Dhole,	1862	Ditto.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee,	1861	Ditto.
Oma Churn Mitter,	1861	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	1863	Ditto.
Parbutty Churn Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Radhica Persaud Chatterjee,	1861	Ditto.
Raj Kissore Mookerjee,	1863	Ditto.
Raj Kristo Banerjee,	1861	Ditto.
Ram Lall Ghose,	1863	Ditto.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo,	1863	Ditto.
Sumbhoo Chunder Goopto,	1862	Ditto.
Udhur Chunder Doss,	1863	Ditto.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Gopal Chunder Roy,	Medical College.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bama Churn Chatterjee,	Medical College.
Baney Madub Bose,	Ditto.
Behary Lall Bhadory,	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Deb,	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Dutt,	Ditto.
Hurry Mohun Bose,	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	Ditto.
Monohor Dutt,	Ditto.
Nobo Gopal Roy,	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	Ditto.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	Ditto.
Raj Coomar Coondoo,	Ditto.
Ram Lall Dey,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Lahory,	Ditto.
Soorjee Narion Sing,	Ditto.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Examination in Medicine and Surgery.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Haran Chunder Dutt,	Medical College.
Motee Laul Mitter,	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Cally Coomar Doss,	Medical College.
Chambers, E. W.	Ditto.
Chooney Laul Doss,	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjee, B. A.	Ditto.
Judoo Nauth Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Lall Mohun Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Nilmoney Chowdry,	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Bose,	Ditto.
Nundo Laul Dey,	Ditto.
Odeit Oollah,	Ditto.
Oghor Nauth Ghose,	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Gupto,	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory,	Ditto.
Troilokho Nauth Ghose,	Ditto.

1865.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Tarra Prosunno Roy, (1st)	Medical College.
Preo Nath Bose,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Aumrito Krishna Bose,	Medical College.
Doyal Kissen Ghose,	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Dey,	Ditto.
Hurro Nath Roy,	Ditto.
Keshub Chunder Doss,	Ditto.
Madub Chunder Ghose,	Ditto.
Mohendro Nath Gupto,	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.
Nocoor Chunder Banerjee,	Ditto.
Opendro Chunder Bose,	Ditto.
Preo Nath Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Woomesh Chunder Roy,	Ditto.

Theoretical part of the Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering.

In alphabetical order.

Adams, H. M.,	1861	Calcutta	Civil E. College.
Benode Chand Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Bhola Nauth Doss,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Boycunto Nath Dey,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Deno Nath Sen,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Hem Chunder Chatterjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Jadub Chunder Dey,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Koonjo Behary Chowdry,	1862	Ditto	ditto.

Madhub Chunder Roy,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Mohendra Lal Chundra,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Mothoora Nath Chatterjee,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Mutty Lall Dey,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	1861	Ditto	ditto.
Parbutty Churn Mitter,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Kissen Mookerjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Rutton Mozoomdar,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Romesh Chunder Ghose,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Saut Cowry Chatterjee,	1862	Ditto	ditto.
Soorjee Coomar Pundit,	1862	Ditto	ditto.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Kedar Nath Doss,	Civil Engineering College.	
Ashootosh Mitter,	Ditto	ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Raj Kristo Coomar,	Civil Engineering College.	
Umbica Churn Chowdry,	Ditto	ditto.
Raj Kissen Banerjee,	Ditto	ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Raj Krisna Mookerjea,	Kishnagur College.
Gowry Sunker Day,	Presidency College.
Tariny Coomar Ghose,	Ditto.
Aushootoss Mookerjea,	Ditto.
Kissory Laul Sircar,	Ditto.
Grindro Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.

Mothoora Nauth Bose,	Free Church Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	Ditto.
Syud Hossein,	Presidency College.
Chundro Coomar Moytro,	Teacher.
Kristo Choitono Bhoomic,	Berhampore College.
Omesh Chunder Sanyal,	Benares College.
Baney Madhub Paul,	Free Church Institution.
Ram Chunder Halder,	Presidency College.
Thomas Harris,	Agra College.
Bacharam Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Alwis, W. H. D.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Andrews, R.,	Doveton College.
Aubinash C. Banerjee (Senior),	Presidency College.
Aubinash C. Banerjee (Junior),	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee,	Hooghly College.
Banerjee, P.,	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy,	Private Student.
Baney Madhub Singh,	Hooghly College.
Baranoshee Roy,	Kishnagur College.
Beerchand Day,	Hooghly College.
Benode Behary Gangooly,	Kishnagur College.
Boroda Prosonno Shome,	Hooghly College.
Brojo Behary Shome,	Free Church Institution.
Brojo Lall Halder,	Presidency College.
Brojender Nauth Chunder,	Ditto.
Bungo Chunder Naug,	Dacca College.
Cally Churn Ghosal,	Teacher.
Cally Nauth Chowdry,	Berhampore College.
Cally Nauth Dhur,	Dacca College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjee, (Senior),	Ditto.

Cally Prosonno Roy,	Presidency College.
Cally Prosonno Sircar,	Ditto.
Chunder Narain Ghose,	Free Church Institution.
Chunder Coomar Roy,	Serampore College.
Chunder Coomar Mookerjee,	Hooghly College.
Chunder Seekhur Doss,	Ditto.
Chunder Sheekhur Sanyal,	Benares College.
Choora Mull,	St. John's College, Agra.
Damodur Doss,	Ditto.
Degamber Saniel,	Berhampore College.
Deno Nauth Bose,	Free Church Institution.
Denobundhu Dey,	Teacher.
Debendro Nauth Bose,	Presidency College.
Dhone Kristo Ghose,	Ditto.
Dwarka Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Fokeer Chunder Ghose,	Medical College.
Goopee Kanto Roy,	Berhampore College.
Goopee Nauth Gupto,	Presidency College.
Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee,	Free Church Institution.
Gopaul Chunder Bose, (Senior,)	Ditto.
Gopaul Chunder Banerjee,	Doveton College.
Grish Chunder Banerjea,	Sanscrit College.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	Presidency College.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea,	Kishnagur College.
Gunga Nauth Roy,	Teacher.
Gunga Doss Gooho,	Free Church Institution.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	Presidency College.
Hem Chunder Nundun,	Free Church Institution.
Hurdeo Behary,	St. John's College, Agra.
Hurry Choitono Ghose,	Dacca College.
Hurry Churn Roy,	Teacher, Barrackpore School.
Hurry Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Dacca College.
Hurry Prosaud Banerjee,	Teacher.

Hurro Gobind Mookerjee,	Hooghly College.
Hurrish Chunder Doss Doss,	Free Church Institution.
Jadub Chunder Sircar,	Ditto.
Jadoogopaul Banerjee,	Ditto.
Joygopaul Ghose,	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal,	Presidency College.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	Ditto.
Jogessur Sircar,	Kishnagur College.
Juggo Bundu Banerjea,	Ditto.
Juggut Chunder Doss,	Dacca College.
Jwalapersaud,	Agra College.
Kader Nauth Bose,	Teacher, Balasore School.
Kader Nauth Dutt,	Medical College.
Kanti Chunder Moulic,	Kishnagur College.
Kassi Kanto Sen,	Presidency College.
Koroona Doss Bose,	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee,	Ditto.
Koylas Chunder Ghose,	Berhampore College.
Koylas Chunder Mozoomdar,	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Sircar,	Ditto.
Krisna Chunder Doss Doss,	Free Church Institution.
Kristo Chunder Dey,	Presidency College.
Madub Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.
Mann J.,	Doveton College.
Mendies, H. E.,	Ditto.
Mohendro Nauth Bhattacharjee,	Kishnagur College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter,	Presidency College.
Mohendro Nauth Ghose,	Free Church Institution.
Mungul Persaud Bose,	Kishnagur College.
Nilmadhub Ghose,	Berhampore College.
Nilmoney Mookerjee,	Sanscrit College.
Nilmoney Dhur,	Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Samunto,	Ditto.

Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	Free Church Institution.
Nilmadhub Banerjee,	Presidency College.
Nitto Gopaul Mullick,	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Buraul,	Presidency College.
Nobin Chunder Kur,	Dacca College.
Nursing Chunder Mookerjee,	Sanscrit College.
Noborutno Chowdry,	Presidency College.
Obhoy Churn Bose,	Ditto.
Okhoy Chunder Dutt,	Ditto.
Okhil Chunder Mookerjee,	Ditto.
Okhoy Coomar Surbadhicary,	Sanscrit College.
Omernauth Bose,	Presidency College.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjee,	Hooghly College.
Otool Chunder Ghose,	Free Church Institution.
Peary Mohun Biswas,	Dacca College.
Peary Mohun Rudra,	Teacher.
Poorno Chunder Gangooly,	Dacca College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter, (Senior)	Presidency College.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Poresh Chunder Sircar,	Ditto.
Radha Madub Bose,	Berhampore College.
Radhica Churn Mitter,	Presidency College.
Rajendro Coomar Bose,	Ditto.
Rajkissen Sen,	Ditto.
Rakhal Chunder Bose,	Hooghly College.
Rakhal Chunder Shome,	Ditto.
Ramcomul Bose,	Free Church Institution.
Ramessur Bose,	Presidency College.
Ramgopaul Chakee,	Ditto.
Ramgopal Moonshee,	Free Church Institution
Ramkissore Chuckerbutty,	Dacca College.
Saroda Persaud Sen,	Presidency College.
Saroda Persaud Soor,	Ditto.

Saroda Churn Mullick,	Hooghly College.
Shama Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Dutt,	Kishnagur College.
Shumbhoo Chunder Doy,	Hooghly College.
Shibboo Puddo Chowdry,	Ditto.
Siddessur Bose,	Ditto.
Surbessur Mozoomdar,	Ditto.
Suttodoyal Banerjee,	Private Student.
Tarinee Kanto Bhuttacharjee,	Presidency College.
Toolsey Doss Roy,	Ditto.
Toilokho Nauth Bhor,	Ditto.
Umbica Churn Chowdhry,	Civil Eng. College.
Wooma Churn Dutt,	Free Church Institution.

1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Anundo Mohun Bose,	Presidency College.
Koroonamoy Banerjee,	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, No. 1	Ditto.
Beroja Prosand Bose,	Berhampore College.
Jogendro Nath Bose,	Ditto.
Shurrut C. Banerjee, No. 1	Presidency College.
Ram Churn Mitter,	Ditto.
Promoda Churn Banerjee,	Ditto.
J. P. Obeyesekere,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Boycunto Nath Roy,	Dacca College.
Tarra Prosand Roy,	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali,	Ditto.
Protab Chunder Mozumdar,	Presidency College.
Nundo Lall Chatterjee,	Hooghly College.
Baney Madub Dutt,	Presidency College.
Onookool Chunder Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdoola Fyaz,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Amarendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Presidency College.
Amirta Lal De,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Aukhoy Chunder Chowdry	Presidency College.
Aushootosh Auddy,	Hooghly College.
Banka Behary Gupta.	Presidency College.
Beereshur Halder,	Ditto.
Bepin Behary Dutt,	Hooghly College.
Bhola Nauth Roy,	Queen's College, Benares.
Bhoobun Mohun Mookerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bipprodoss Chatterjea,	Serampore College.
Bonomali Ghose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Boodh Sen Singh,	Presidency College.
Bunko Behary Mitter,	Kishnaghur College.
Cally Nauth Chatterjea,	Dacca College.
Chunder Kanth Ghose,	Ditto.
Coonjo Behary Chuckerbutty,	Teacher.
Dal Chund,	Bareilly College.
D'Cruz, J. A.	Doveton College.
Debendro Laul Shome,	Hooghly College.
Deno Bundhu Sen,	Dacca College.
Deno Nauth Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Deno Nauth Dhur,	Teacher.
DeRhi Philipe, G. W.	Doveton College.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy,	Civil Engineering College.
Dissent, A.	Doveton College.
Doorga Coomar Bose,	Dacca College.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	Medical College.
Dwarka Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Patna College.
Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Dacca College.
Fuzlul Baree,	Teacher.

Gobind Chunder Bysack,	Dacca College.
Gobind Chunder Ghose,	Presidency College.
Gobin Chunder Rockhit,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gonesh Chunder Ghose,	Ditto.
Goopee Mohun Mookerjea,	Presidency College.
Gopal C. Mookerjea, No. 2,	Ditto.
Gopal Loll Seal,	Ditto.
Gora Chand Das,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea,	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Roy,	Ditto.
Hari Krishna Chatterjee,	Sanscrit College.
Harish Chunder Bhuttacharjee,	Ditto.
Hem Chundra Koondoo,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hurrish Chunder Bagchee,	Teacher.
Hurry Bullub Bose,	Presidency College.
Hurry Bullub Moitry,	Kishnaghur College.
Ishwar Chunder Khasnovish,	Dacca College.
Janoky Nauth Pawray,	Berhampore College.
Jodoo Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	Kishnaghur College.
Jodoo Nauth Doss,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Jodoo Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur College.
Jogendro Nauth Bose,	Presidency College.
Jogesh Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Joygopal Singha,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Juggobundhu Bhudro,	Dacca College.
Juggobundhu Gangooly,	Presidency College.
Kally Churn, 2nd,	Bareilly College.
Kally Sodoy Gangooly,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Kally Sunker Gooho,	Ditto.
Kartic Chunder Paul,	Hooghly College.
Kedareshur Dutt,	Patna College.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjea,	Presidency College.

Kedar Nauth Doss,	Hooghly College.
Kedar Nauth Ghose,	Presidency College.
Kedar Nauth Ghose,	Kishnaghur College.
Khetter Mohun Bose,	Presidency College.
Kirkpatric, C.	Doveton College.
Kissory Laul Chowdhry,	Presidency College.
Koralee Churn Sircar,	Hooghly College.
Kristo Doss Dey,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mahendro Narain Banerjea,	Ditto.
Mohammed Yusoof,	Patna College.
Mohendro Nath Bose,	Serampore College.
Mohendro Nauth Mitter,	Presidency College.
Mohesh Chunder Sircar,	Ditto.
Mohim Chunder Chatterjea,	Dacca College.
Mutty Laul Holdar,	Hooghly College.
Mutty Laul Roy Chowdry,	Presidency College.
Nemy Chunder Bose,	Ditto.
Netie Doss Dey,	Ditto.
Nilmadub Banerjea,	Teacher.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjea,	Hooghly College.
Nursing Paul,	Ditto.
Obayd-al-Ruhman,	Berhampore College.
Okhoy Chunder Sircar,	Hooghly College.
Oma Churn Ghose,	Presidency College.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	Teacher.
Omesh Chunder Sen,	Kishnaghur College.
Opendro Chunder Mitter,	Presidency College.
Panchcowry Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Peetambur Chatterjea,	Hooghly College.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Poorno Chunder Mitter,	Presidency College.
Prosunno Coomar Gangooly,	Ditto.
Prosunno Coomar Roy,	Ditto.

Radharomun Gupta,	Sanscrit College.
Raj Chunder Roy,	Dacca College.
Rajkisto Gupto,	Presidency College.
Rajkrishna Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Rajmohun Dey,	Dacca College.
Ram Gopal Dutt,	Berhampore College.
Ram Loll Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Ram Mohun Banerjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Rhedoy Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Hooghly College.
Rojoni Nauth Mitter,	Ditto.
Romesh Chunder Lahoory,	Berhampore College.
Russick Laul Ghose,	Hooghly College.
Sati Nauth Roy,	Presidency College.
Saugor Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Kishnaghur College.
Saut Cowry Chatterjea,	Civil Engineering College.
Serajut Islam,	Dacca College.
Sham Chund Dhur,	Hooghly College.
Sham Loll Bysack,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Sham Loll Dutt,	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjea,	Medical College.
Shama Churn Mozoomdar,	Berhampore College.
Sheo Sunkur Sahai,	Patna College.
Shib Chunder Boidic,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shib Chunder Naug,	Dacca College.
Shoodangshoo Bhoosun Roy,	Presidency College.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shoshee Bhoosun Sen,	Dacca College.
Shyama Churn Chuckerbutty,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Siddessur Banerjea,	Hooghly College.
Sochee Coomar Bose,	Presidency College.
Soorunjun Paul,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Sreekristo Mookerjea,	Hooghly College.
Surdharee Lall,	Presidency College.

Tara Prosonno Banerjea,	Presidency College.
Trolockya Nauth Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Umesh Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Unnoda Prosad Banerjea,	Ditto.
Woopender Chunder Bose,	Ditto.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Amanut Hossein,	Patna Collegiate School.
Anundo Gopal Sen,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Mullick,	Hindu School.
Banerjee, S. N.,	Doveton College.
Baney Madhub Roy,	Hooghly Branch School.
Basten, J.,	Lahore Mission School.
Behary Lall Bose,	Kunnogur Seminary.
Behary Laul Mullick,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Behary Lall Mookerjee,	Bancoorah School.
Benode Behary Chowdry,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Benode Behary Mitter,	Calcutta Training School.
Beven, E.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Bhola Nauth Ghose,	Hindu School.
Bhola Nauth Dey,	Ootterperah School.
Bhoobun Mohun Bose,	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Bhoobun Mohun Roodoor,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Birjo Mohun Prosaud,	Bhaugulpore School.
Bolly Chand Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Boycunto Nauth Doss,	Mymensingh School.
Bunko Behary Khan,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Burroda Prosaud Buxee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Cally Doss Bhunjo,	Colootollah Branch School.
Cally Doss Soor,	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Cally Dhon Chatterjee,	Sanscrit College.
Cally Dhon Chatterjee,	Ootterparah School.
Charu Chunder Chatterjee,	Teacher, Bagnaparah School.
Chunder Bhooshun Chuckerbut-	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Chunder Coomar Roy, [ty,	Chittagong School.
Chunder Canto Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Shekhur,	Bareilly College.
Cockburn, E.,	Doveton College.
Coutto, E.,	St. Xavier's College.
Dhrobo Lall Sen,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Doorgadass Mookerjee,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Doorga Prosunno Mookerjee,	Teacher.
Doyal Chunder Doss,	Beauleah School.
Fernando, D. G.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Futick Chunder Burooah,	Gowhatty School.
Futtick Chunder Doss,	Pogose School.
Fuzlool Kudeer,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gobindo Chunder Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobindo Chunder Mitter,	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Ghose,	Cuttack School.
Gopal Chunder Gupto,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Gopal Chunder Saha,	Comercolly School.
Gopal Lall Mookerjee,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gungadhur Mookerjee,	Teacher.
Heera Sing,	Ajmere School.
Hurnarion,	Ditto.
Hur Nauth Bhuttacharjee,	Furreedpore School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee,	Kandee School.
Hurree Churn Banerjee,	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Hurree Churn Chuckerbutty,	Kallyparah Aided School.
Janokey Prosaud,	Patna Collegiate School.
Jogender Nauth Chowdry,	Colootollah Branch School.
Jogesh Chunder Ghose,	Baraset School.

Joygopal Chowdry,	Howrah School.
Joykissen Sen,	Hindu School.
Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Juguth Chunder Banerjee,	Ootterparah School.
Juguth Chunder Doss,	Mymensingh School.
Juguthbundhu Dutt,	Chittagong School.
Juguthdoorlub Bysack,	Hindu School.
Kally Coomar Doss,	Burrisaul School.
Kally Coomar Mitter,	Ajmere School.
Kanny Lall Mitter,	Oriental Seminary.
Kedaressur Sein,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kedar Nath Opadhya,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Khunday Roy,	Agra College.
Khetter Chunder Ghose,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
King, M.,	Civil Engineering College.
Kirparam,	Agra College.
Kishory Mohun Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Koylas Chunder Banerjee,	Patna Collegiate School.
Koylas Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Behary Sen,	Ditto.
Lalita Prosaud,	Agra College.
Lewis, G.	Jullundur Mission School.
Luchmy Narion,	Mozufferpore School.
Mahomed Bakur,	Patna Collegiate School.
Mann, W.	Doveton College.
Mohendro Nath Banerjee,	Calcutta Training School.
Mohendro Nath Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohesh Chunder Banerjee,	Bancoorah School.
Mohim Chunder Ghose,	Pubna School.
Mokhoda Prosaud Ghose,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mothora Nauth Chatterjee,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Gopal Sircar,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun,	Bareilly College.

Napal Chunder Bose,	Gya School.
Nilcomul Newgy,	Mymensingh School.
Nobin Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobin Chunder Mitter,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Nobin Chunder Sen,	Chittagong School.
Nundo Lall Bundoo,	General Assembly's Inst.
Nursing Naraen,	Sarun School.
O'Donnel G. H.	Doveton College.
Okhoy Coomar Mullick,	Howrah School.
Omesh Chunder Bose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Omesh Chunder Ghose,	Burrisaul School.
Omesh Chunder Lahoory,	Colootollah Branch School.
Opender Chunder Deb,	Ditto.
Opendro Nath Ghose,	Benares College.
Opender Nath Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Parbutty Coomar Chand,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Peara Lall, P.,	Lahore School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Banerjee,	Howrah School.
Poorno Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Mookerjee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prem Nauth,	Lahore Mission School.
Preo Nauth Sing,	Sulkea School.
Promotho Nauth Chatterjee,	Hindu School.
Prosunno Coomar Mitter,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Prosunno C. Mookerjee (Junior),	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Bishumbhur Nath,	Teacher.
Punmeshree Doss,	Bareilly College.
Radha Kissen,	Delhi School.
Radha Nauth Roy,	Balasore School.
Radharomun Biswas,	Hindu School.
Radharomun Gangooly,	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Raj Coomar Acharjea,	Teacher.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea,	Burrisaul School.
Rajendro Chunder Deb,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Ramcally Gupta,	Seal's Free College.
Ramdoorlub Khan,	Santipore English School.
Ram Jwun.	Ajmere School.
Ramroop Ghose,	Benares College.
Ram Taruck Mookerjea,	Bancoorah School.
Roodroo Prosunno Sing,	Beerbhoom School.
Rughubuns Sahoy,	Sarun School.
Rughubur Sahoy,	Joy Narain's College.
Russick Lall Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Rutnessur Surmah Burrooah,	Sheebsagor School.
Ruttun Chand,	Agra College.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shaikh Mohur Ally,	L. M. S. Institution.
Shaikh Muffezzoodeen,	Bancoorah School.
Shamkissore Bose,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sheetul Chunder Sett,	Howrah School.
Shib Chunder Banerjee,	Bhaugulpore School.
Shoshe Bhoosun Banerjea,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Shoshe B. Chatterjee (Senior,)	Ooterparah School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shoshe Bhooshun Sirkar,	Kishnaghur Mission School.
Shunker Lall,	Ajmere School.
Shurut Chunder Mozoomdar,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sohun Lall,	Delhi School.
Soodhee Hookum Sing,	Lahore School.
Soonder Lall,	Bareilly College.
Sreenauth Dass,	Burrisaul School.
Sreenauth Dutt,	Teacher.
Sreenauth Ghose,	Ditto.

Sreenauth Gupto,	Burrisaul School.
Sreenath Paul,	Hooghly Branch School.
Sreeram,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Tariny Churn Sandel,	Furreedpore School.
Taruck Nath Gangoolly,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Taruck Nath Mitter,	Boroe School.
Tiery, E. R.	Doveton College.
Trenetro Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
Troyluckho Nath Banerjee,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Troyluckho Nath Dutt,	Barrackpore School.
Watling, S. H.,	Patna Collegiate School.
Woodoy Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Wooma Churn Doss,	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdoor Ruheem,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Abdoor Ruheem,	St. John's College, Agra.
Abdoos Sobhan,	Beerbhoom School.
Addy Churn Mookerjee,	Santipore School.
Ajoodhya Nauth Chatterjea,	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Akber Khan,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Amrito Coomar Surbadhicarry,	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. School.
Ananda Chunder Inkil,	Mymensing School.
Anund Chunder Bose,	Burrisaul School.
Ata-oor-Ruhman,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea,	Ditto.
Aubinash Chunder Chatterjea,	Sodepore Aided School.
Aubinash Chunder Goopto,	Bansbarriah F. C. Institution.
Aubinash Chunder Mookerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Audhor Chunder Doss,	Bangla Bazar School.
Aumoolea Rutten Bysack,	Calcutta College.
Aunnoda Chunder Mookerjea,	Bagnaparah School.
Aunnoda Churn Mookerjea,	Cossipore Aided School.
Aunnoda Prosaud Ghose,	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Aunnoda Prosaud Sing,	Goburdangah School.
Aushootoss Bose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Aushootoss Sing,	Calcutta College.
Aushootoss Soor,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bama Churn Ghose,	Amptah School.
Baney Madub Chatterjea,	Teacher.
Baney Madub Sing,	Calcutta Training School.
Baroda Gobindo Sen,	Beauleah School.
Baroda Prosaud Ghose,	Benares College.
Bartholomeusz, M. L.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Basee Lall,	Delhi School.
Bed Canto Bhuttacharjea,	Private Student.
Bedoo Bhoosun Mookerjea,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Behary Laul Banerjea,	Barackpore School.
Behary Laul Chowdry,	Satragachee E. School.
Behary Laul Ghose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Behary Laul Ghose,	Beerbhoom School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea,	Baraset School.
Behary Laul Mookerjea,	Jehanabad School.
Behary Laul Seal,	Garden Reach School.
Bejoy Gobindo Chowdry,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bejoy Kanto Bagchee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bemola Churn Mozoomdar,	Jugguthbulubpore School.
Benode Kristo Bose,	Seal's Free College.
Benode Laul Gangooly,	Bengal Academy.
Bepin Behary Mitter,	Beerbhoom School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Behary Mookerjea,	Bora School.

Beressur Chuckerbutty,	Benares College.
Beressur Mitter,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bharut Chunder Dutt,	Commillah School.
Bhobany Churn Dutt,	Hindu School.
Bhobany Prosaud Sen,	Pogose School.
Bhobo Tara Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhola Nauth Dey,	Oriental Seminary.
Bhola Nauth Ghosal,	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	Hallyshur School.
Bhoobun Mohun Dey,	Hindu School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chunder,	Garden Reach School.
Bhoobun Mohun Ghose,	Jehanabad School.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoop Sen Sing,	Gya School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Mookerjea,	Santipore E. School.
Bhuggoban Chunder Sannyal,	Rowile Aided School.
Bhusun Indoo Banerjea,	Jessore School.
Bishu Nauth Surmah,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bissessur Sen,	Pogose School.
Bishumbhur Roy,	Beauleah School.
Bistu Chunder Doss,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Bolly Laul Nundy,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Bonomally Ghose,	Calcutta College.
Bonomally Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bonomally Sen,	Comercolly School.
Boydo Nauth Mookerjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Brojendro Coomar Dutt,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Brojo Nauth Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Buldeo Sahai,	Delhi School.
Bundyram Chatterjea,	Kallyghaut Hindu School.
Bunko Behary Bhutto,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bunko Behary Ghose,	Kandee School.
Bunsee Dhur,	Umritsur School.

Bunwaree Lall,	Monghyr School.
Bunwaree Lall Bose,	Hindu School.
Buzlool Huque,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Cally Bhoosun Banerjea,	Konnugger Seminary.
Cally Churn Doss,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Coomar Dutt,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Cally Kissore Dutt,	Mymensingh School.
Cally Prosonno Moitro,	Sanscrit College.
Cally Prosonno Roy,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Charu Chunder Mitter,	Calcutta Training School.
Choiton Kristo Naugh,	Calcutta College.
Chooney Laul Singh,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Chotoorbhooj Dahn,	Ditto.
Chundee Churn Ghose,	Jonye Training School.
Chundee Churn Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Bhoosun Bose,	Jessore School.
Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee,	Hindu School.
Chunder Canto Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Chunder Canto Gangooly,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Coomar Bhuttacharjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Chunder Coomar Gooho,	Furreedpore School.
Chunder Coomar Sen,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Chunder Madub Doss,	Khajah Abdool Gunney's Sch.
Chunder Nath Gooho,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chunder Nath Somadhar,	Hindu School.
Corea, G. E.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Cornelius, G. E.,	Ramkistopore Training Sch.
Cuylenburg, H. V.,	Private Student.
D'Cruze, G.,	Doveton College.
Dabee Prosaud,	Lahore School.
Dabee Prosaud,	Bhagulpore School.
Debendro Nauth Bose,	Calcutta College.
Debendro Nauth Mitter,	Oriental Seminary.

Debendro Nauth Neogee,	Calcutta Training School.
Deen Doyal Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Deno Nauth Chuckerbutty,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Deno Nauth Dutt,	South Boroe School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea,	Alipore School.
Deno Nauth Mookerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Deno Nauth Sen,	Teacher.
DeSilva, C.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dewan Chand,	Lahore Mission School.
Dhone Kristo Dey,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Dhurmo Narain Bhutto,	Sylhet Mission School.
Dolall Chunder Dey,	Ditto.
Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.
Doorga Doss Doss,	Ditto.
Doorga Doss Dutt,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Doorga Nauth Bagchee,	Bauleah School.
Doorga Narain Ghose,	Hindu School.
Doorga Nauth Mozoomdar,	Beauleah School.
Doorga Prosaud Dutt,	Commillah School.
Doorga Prosonno Mookerjee,	Bearaset School.
Douglas, J.,	Civil Engineering College.
Dukhina Churn Bhuttacharjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Dwarka Mohun Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Dwarka Nauth Dutt,	Hindu School.
Dwarka Nauth Gupta,	Colootollah Branch School.
Dwarka Nauth Sen,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Sch.
Eshan Chunder Bose,	Jehanabad School.
Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Mymensingh School.
Fattoo Nauth Doss,	Pogose School.
Ferdinands, W. S.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Fukeer Chunder Sircar,	Oriental Seminary.
Futtick Laul Mookerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Fuzlur Rouff,	Burrisaul School.

Gobindo Chunder Banerjea,	Teacher.
Gobindo Chunder Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Gobindo Chunder Ghosal,	Calcutta College.
Gobindo Chunder Ghose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Gobindo Chunder Sing,	Patna Collegiate School.
Gomes, H. D.,	Doveton College.
Goopee Nauth,	Umritsur School.
Gooroo Doss Sein,	Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Gobindo Bhoosun,	Teacher.
Gooroo Nauth Banerjea,	Kallypara Aided School.
Gooroo Prosunno Dutt,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	Howrah School.
Gopal Doss Banerjea,	Hooghly Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Banglabazar School.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhobanipore.
Gopal Chunder Dutt,	Hindu School.
Gopal Chunder Mozoomdar,	Oriental Seminary.
Gopal Doss,	Umritsur School.
Gopal Kristo Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gosto Behary Dhur,	Seal's Free College.
Gour Chunder Biswas,	Furreedpore School.
Gourango Chunder Sircar,	Beauleah School.
Gourhurry Chuckerbutty,	Bangalitolla Preparatory Sch.
Grindro Nauth Bose,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Bagchee,	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Grish Chunder Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Grish Chunder Chowdry,	Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	Garden Reach School.
Grish Chunder Gupto,	Hindu School.
Guggun Chunder Sen,	Commillah School.
Gulzar Behary,	St. John's College, Agra.

Gungadhor Mookerjee,	Bangalitolla Preparatory Sch.
Gungakissore Ghose,	Teacher.
Gunga Narain Barrick,	Ditto.
Gunpat Rao,	Saugor School.
Haran Chunder Mookerjee,	Barrackpore School.
Heera Lall Bagchee,	Serampore College.
Heera Lall Mitter,	Hindu School.
Heera Lall Mookerjee,	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Heera Lall Seal,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Banerjee,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hem Kally Chatterjee,	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Hem Chunder Dutt,	Free Church Inst., Calcutta.
Hill, H. W.,	Doveton College.
Horu Nauth Mozoomdar,	Kishnagur Mission School.
Hurkissen,	Lahore Mission School.
Hurryhur Chunder Sen,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Hurish Chunder Banerjee,	Ampta Aided School.
Hurro Lall Dutt,	Nizamut School.
Hurro Sunkur Bhuttacharjee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Hurry Madhub Mitter,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hurry Mohun Chatterjee,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Hurry Mohun Doss,	Teacher.
Hurry Mohun Gangoolly,	Kallypara School.
Hurry Nath Dutt,	Boroe School.
Hyland, J.,	St. Xavier's College.
Imdad Hossein,	Private Student.
Indur Behary,	Muzufferpore School.
Indro Nath Banerjee,	Bhaugulpore School.
Jadub Chunder Chatterjee,	Noral Aided School.
Jadub Kristo Doss,	Private Student.
Jadub Kristo Sen,	Asiatic Training Institution.
Jayewardene, J. A.,	Queen's College, Colombo.

Jeebanundo Bhuttacharjee,	Sanscrit College.
Jeebun Kristo Paul,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jogendro Chunder Roy,	Ditto.
Jogendro Nauth Muzumdar,	Free Church Inst., Calcutta.
Jogendro Nauth Paulit,	Cuttack School.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Jogendro Nauth Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School
Jogesh Chunder Halder,	Oriental Seminary.
Jogeshur Ghose,	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Johory Lall Samunto,	Burdwan Raja's School.
Joseph, J.,	Civil Engineering College.
Joshoda Dolal Ghose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Joteermoy Dutt,	Hindu School.
Joykristo Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Judoo Nauth Ghose,	Barrackpore School.
Judoo Nauth Sen,	Seal's Free College.
Judoo Nauth Sookul,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Juggodish Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Juggodishur Dutt,	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Juggodishur Mookerjee,	Bancoorah School.
Jumeaux, A.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Kalberer, J. A.,	Serampore College.
Kalla Chand Dey,	Oriental Seminary.
Kally Coomar Burdhon,	Nizamut School.
Kally Kinkur Dutt,	Chittagong School.
Kally Kristo Chowdry,	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Kally Prosunno Ghosal,	Cuttack School.
Kally Prosunno Mookerjee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kaminee Coomar Gangoolly,	Banglabazar School.
Kantee Chunder Biswas,	Colootollah Branch School.
Karta Krishn,	St. John's College, Agra.
Kashe Chunder Mozoomdar,	Mymensingh School.
Kadar Nauth Ghose,	Seal's Free College.

Kadar Nauth Biswas,	Oriental Seminary.
Keshub Chunder Mookerjee,	Purneah School.
Khetter Mohun Chunder,	Oriental Seminary.
Khetter Mohun Sandel,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Khetter Mohun Sen Gupta,	Sanscrit College.
Khetter Nauth Banerjee,	Hallishur School.
Khetter Nauth Ghose,	Konenuggur Seminary.
Khetter Nauth Ghuttuck,	Puruleah School.
Khetter Paul Chuckerbutty,	Hindu School.
Kirty Chunder Deb,	Sylhet Mission School.
Kishory Lall Mookerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kishory Lall Roy,	Ditto.
Komul Kissen Roy Chowdry,	Howrah School.
Koonjo Kishore Home,	Mymensingh School.
Koylash Chunder Balo,	Commillah School.
Koylash Chunder Bhuttacharjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Doss,	Midnapore School.
Koylash Chunder Doss Dutt,	Sanscrit College.
Koylash Chunder Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	Banglabazar School.
Krickenbeeck, C. J.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Kristo Chunder Banerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kristo Coomar Doss,	Chittagong School.
Kristo Coomar Sen,	Pogose School.
Kristo Doss Banerjee,	Serampore College.
Kristo Gobindo Gossie,	Bancoorah School.
Kristo Kissore Dey,	Hindu School.
Lackersteen, J.,	Doveton College.
Luchme Narain Pundit,	Sarun School.
Lumsden, M. A.,	Doveton College.
Lyons, J. C.,	Private Student.
Madhub Chunder Ghose,	Bangalitollah Preparatory Sch.

Mahomed Abdool Quadir,	Balasore School.
Mahomed Asud Ali Khan,	Agra College.
Mahomed Menhaj Uddin,	Jessore School.
Mahomed Mostunser Bellah,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Mahomed Mothekuff,	Kishnahur A. V. School.
Mahomed Wajed,	Burrisaul School.
Makun Lall,	Delhi School.
Makun Loll Sircar,	Seal's Free College.
Martyrose, C. A.,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohadeo Dutt,	Sarun School.
Mohanundo Dey,	Bancoorah School.
Mohendro Chunder Banerjee,	Ditto.
Mohendro Lall Mookerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Mohendro Nath Dutt,	Barripore School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose,	Calcutta College.
Mohendro Nath Mullick,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohendro Nath Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Roy,	Hindu School.
Mohesh Chunder Sanial,	Jessore School.
Mohima Chunder Dosa,	Pogose School.
Mohima Chunder Muzoomdar,	Comercolly School.
Monmohun Ghose,	Burdwan Raja's School.
Monmohun Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mothoor Mohun Bysack,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's School
Mothoora Mohun Sircar,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Mudden Mohun Dey,	Hindu School.
Mudhusudun Chowdry,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Mudhusudun Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mutty Lall Chatterjee,	Baraset School.
Mutty Lall Doss,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Mutty Lall Roy,	Hooghly Branch School.
Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee,	Private Student.
Nerode Koomar Sing,	Hooghly Collegiate School.

Nilcomul Bagchee,	Teacher.
Nilmadhub Chatterjee,	Bancoorah School.
Nilrutton Mitter,	South Boroe School.
Nitto Gopal Chatterjee,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nittya Nundo Roy,	Beerbhoom School.
Nobin Kristo Khasnobish,	Pogose School.
Nocoor Chunder Ghose,	Benares College.
Nogendro Nath Chatterjee,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Nogendro Nath Mookerjee,	Civil Engineering College.
Nottobur Chunder,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Nundo Lall Banerjee,	Howrah School.
Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee,	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Bhuttacharjee,	Santipore English School.
Nundo Lall Dey,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Nundo Lall Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Nundyram Doss,	Gowhatty School.
Nusseeruddeen Hyder,	Colingah Branch School.
Odoyto Churn Chuckerbutty,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Okhoy Chunder Paul,	Kishnaghur Mission School.
Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdry,	Hindu School.
Omesh Chunder Chowdry,	Pogose School.
Omesh Chunder Dey,	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Omesh Chunder Dutt,	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Moytri,	Beauleah School.
Onadi Nath Mookerjea,	Ootterparah School.
Onil Chunder Mookerjea,	Hindu School.
Opendro Chunder Mookerjea,	Bancoorah School.
Opendro Lall Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Sen,	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Ordho Chunder Bhadoory,	Private Student.
Osheny Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.

Otendro Nundon Tagore,	Hindu School.
Otool Kissen Bose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Otool Chunder Chatterjea,	Oriental Seminary.
Otool Chunder Mookerjea,	Sulkeah School.
Paranagama, J. R.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Parbutty Churn Muzumdar,	Burrisaul School.
Peary Lall Audicarry,	Calcutta College.
Peary Lall Sen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Peary Mohun Bose,	Noakholly School.
Peary Mohun Gupto,	Bansbarea Free Church Inst
Peary Mohun Mookerjea,	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Pereira, T.,	St. Xavier's College.
Pereira, T. H.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Perera, G.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Poorno Chunder Banerjea,	Ootterparah School.
Poorno Chunder Lahiry,	Santipore English School.
Porter, J.,	Bengal Academy.
Pran Bulub Dutt,	Cutwa School.
Prankrishna Chatterjea,	Sanscrit College.
Pran Nauth Biswas,	Mymensingh School.
Preo Nauth Doss,	Cossipore Aided School.
Preo Nauth Ghose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Preo Nauth Mitter,	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Probhat Nauth Roy,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Probode Chunder Dutt,	Hooghly Branch School.
Probodha Chunder Chatterjea,	Howrah School.
Procash Chunder Dey,	Pogose School.
Procash Chunder Mookerjea,	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Procash Chunder Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Chunder Ghose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Banerjea,	Alipore School.

Prosunno Coomar Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Prosunno Coomar Bose,	Bancoorah School.
Prosunno Coomar Chund,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Chatterjea,	Khanakooll Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Prosunno Coomar Daneary,	Colootollah Branch School.
Prosunno Coomar Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Prosunno Coomar Seal,	Pogose School.
Prosunno Coomar Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Protap Chunder Banerjea,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Puddolochun Palit,	Howrah School.
Punchanun Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Pundit Jai Nauth,	Lahore School.
Pundit Kanyah Lall,	St. John's College, Agra.
Purmanundo Dutt,	Bancoorah School.
Radha Canto Banerjea,	Howrah School.
Radha Canto Chowdhry,	Goburdungah School.
Radha Canto Ghose,	Pogose School.
Radha Kissore Chuckerbutty,	Ditto.
Radha Loll Roy,	Private Student.
Radha Romun Dutt,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Radha Romun Sett,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Raj Coomar Chatterjea,	Kallyparah Aided School.
Raj Coomar Mookerjea,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Raj Kissen Roy,	Hooghly Branch School.
Raj Kristo Chuckerbutty,	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Raj Kristo Mookerjee,	Jonye Training School.
Raj Lall Ghose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Raj Mohun Banerjea,	Ooterparah School.
Rakhal Chunder Ghose,	Seal's Free College.
Rakhal Doss Dutt,	Oriental Seminary.
Ram Chand,	Lahore School.
Ram Chunder Mozoomdar,	Berhampore Collegiate School.

Ram Churn Mookerjea,	Pooree School.
Ram Coomar Dey,	Sylhet Missíon School.
Ramdhone Mookerjea,	Boroe School.
Ram Doyal Ghose,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Ramgopal Sen,	Bhaugulpore School.
Ram Jadub Tolapatro,	Bauleah School.
Ramjis Rai,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Ramkissen,	Umritsur School.
Ramkissen Sandel,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Ramkrishna Chatterjea,	Sanscrit College.
Ram Krishna Chatterjea,	Joy Narain's College.
Ram Loll Sen,	Burrisual School.
Ram Loll Roy,	Kishnagur Mission School.
Ram Prosad Bose,	Balasore School.
Ram Ram Dutt,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Ram Rutten Pattuck,	Cutwa School.
Reid, R. J.,	Doveton College.
Rhedoy Chunder Bose,	Bora Aided School.
Rhedoy Chunder Chatterjea,	Bancoorah School.
Rhedoy Nauth Chatterjea,	Ditto.
Rojoni Canto Banerjea,	Burrisaul School.
Rojoni Canto Sen,	Commillah School.
Rojoni Nauth Bose,	Tagoriah Aided School.
Romoni Canto Sen,	Bauleah School.
Romunkisto Dey,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Ruma Nauth Bose,	Mozufferpore School.
Ruma Nauth Ghose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Russick Chunder Ghose,	Burrisaul School.
Russick Loll Bose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Russick Loll Bose,	Barrackpore School.
Russoraj Chuckerbutty,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Rye Chunder Nusker,	Colootollah Branch School.
Saroda Coomar Banerjee,	Private Student.

Saroda Kristo Doss,	Dossora A. V. School.
Saroda Prosaud Neugy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Scott, A. E.,	Doveton College.
Senanayake, B. A.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sham Behary,	Bareilly College.
Sham Lall Mullick,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shamsunder Doss,	Chittagong School.
Shama Churn Dutt,	Hindu School.
Shama Churn Nundy,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Shama Prosaud Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shama Puddo Chowdry,	Ditto.
Shib Chunder Dutt,	Hindu School.
Shib Chunder Koolovi,	Calcutta Training School.
Shibdoss Bhuttacharjee,	Serampore College.
Shibohurry Pattuck,	Barripore Aided School.
Shidhoo Nath Banerjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shitul Prosaud,	Calcutta College.
Shiva Chunder Bhattacharjee,	Joy Narain's College.
Shoroop Chunder Chand,	Sylhet Mission School.
Shoshe Bhushun Banerjee,	Calcutta Training School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (1st),	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shoshe Bhushun Bose (2nd),	Hooghly Branch School.
Shoshe B. Chatterjee (Senior),	Barrackpore School.
Shoshe B. Chatterjee, (Junior),	Ditto.
Shoshe B. Chatterjee (Junior),	Ootterparah School.
Shoshe Bhushun Chatterjee,	Howrah School.
Shreedam Churn Chunder,	Oriental Seminary.
Shumboo Nath Dutt,	Pogose School.
Sitta Nauth Banerjee,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sitta Nauth Mookerjee,	Hooghly Branch School.
Soolokhun Mull,	Lahore Mission School.
Srish Chunder Dutt,	Calcutta Training School.
Soorjo Coomar Bysack,	Colootollah Branch School.

Soorjo Kanto Mitter,	Calcutta Training School.
Shree Churn Mookerjee,	Ootterparah School.
Sree Dhur Ghose,	Myapore Aided School.
Sreenath Chunder Bose,	Midnapore School.
Sree Nath Chuckerbutty,	General Assembly's Inst.
Sree Nath Doss,	Jessore School.
Sree Nath Mitter,	Santipore English School.
Steven, H. F.,	La Martiniere College.
Stork, E. S.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Sunsar Chunder Gupto,	St. John's College.
Surrut Chunder Mookerjee,	Private Student.
Sustibur Mookerjee,	Civil Engineering College.
Tacoor Doss Banerjee,	Kunnogur Seminary.
Taffuzul Hossein,	Beauleah School.
Tajumol Hossein,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Tajummool Hossein,	Bareilly College.
Tara Churn Roy,	Ranaghat School.
Tara Puddo Banerjee,	Jessore School.
Tara Puddo Ghose,	Goopeenathpore Aided School.
Tara Prosunno Ghose,	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Tarasunker Doss,	Burrisaul School.
Tareny Churn Mookerjee,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Tareny Churn Sen,	Pogose School.
Taruck Chunder Sen,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Nath Mitter,	Noral Aided School.
Tej Chunder Bose,	Calcutta College.
Thakur Doss,	Lahore Mission School.
Thomas, W.,	Doveton College.
Thudman, J. J.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Tillekeratne, D. A.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Tin Cowry Gupto,	Calcutta Trainfng School.
Torah, J. M.,	La Martiniere College.
Toupaint, B. A.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

Troilokho Nath Mitter,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Tulluttuff Hossein,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Umbica Churn Ghose,	Ampta Aided School.
Unnoda Prosaud Chatterjee,	Saorapooly Aided School.
Watson, A.,	Jullunder Mission School.
Welsh, J. W.,	Doveton College.
Woodoy Narion Sing,	Burdwan Rajah's School.
Wooma Churn Banerjee,	Baraset School.
Wooma Churn Roy,	Jerat Aided School.
Wooma Lochun Mozoomdar,	Commillah School.
Woomesh Chunder Bose,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Woomesh Chunder Ghose,	Pogose School.
Woomesh Chunder Mitter,	Sarun School.
Wyatt, F.,	Doveton College.
Wyatt, E. N.,	Ditto.

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FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhar Sing Gour,	Private Student.
Adityaram Bhuttacharjea,	Queen's College, Benares.
Aubinash Chunder Buttacharjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Aubinash Chunder Mookerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Aukhoy Coomar Mookerjea,	Bullagur Aided School.
Aushootoss Roy,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhownipore.
Bama Churn Bose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Baneymadub Doss,	Colootollah Branch School.
Beereshur Chatterjee,	Sanscrit College.
Behary Laul Banerjea,	Santipore Aided School.
Behary Laul Gupta,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bepin Behary Bose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bhuggobutty Churn Gangooly,	Bally Seminary.

Blochmann, J.,	Doveton College.
Brindabun Chunder Ghose,	Seal's Free College.
Brojendro Coomar Gooho,	Tagoria Aided School.
Brojendro Mohun Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Brojo Gopal Muttylaul,	Hindu School.
Bykunt Nath Mookerjea,	Kishnagur Collegiate School.
Cally Prosonno Moulic,	Burrisaul School.
Chunder Canto Pyne,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School
Chunder Shekor Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Chundra Kissore Dey,	Mymensingh School.
Degumbur Moitry,	Sham Bazar Preparatory School.
Dhurronee Dhur Dey,	Colootollah Branch School.
Dissent, H.	Doveton College.
Doorgaram Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Eshur Pershaud,	Lahore Mission School
Forbes, E. A.,	Doveton College.
Gobindo Chunder Mohapatro,	General Assembly'sInstitution
Goberdhone Doss,	Queen's College, Benares.
Gokul Chand,	Teacher.
Goluck Nauth Dhur,	Mymensingh School.
Gomez, Domingo,	Teacher.
Gopaul Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopaul Chunder Roy,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gossi Krishn,	Patna College.
Grish Chunder Bhor,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Grish Chunder Singh,	Hindu School.
Gunga Pershaud,	St. John's College, Agra.
Haran Chunder Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Herumbo C. Chuckerbutty,	Barrackpore School.
Hidayet Ullah,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Hill, E. C.,	Doveton College.
Hurdial Singh,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Hurry Prosaud Doss,	Burrisaul School.
Ishwar Chunder Bhuttacharjea,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jadubendro Nath Roy Chowdry,	Cossipore Aided School.
Jogendro Chunder Bose,	Hindu School.
Jogendro Nauth Mookerjea,	Seal's Free College.
Jogendro Nauth Sircar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Johore Laul Nundy,	Hooghly Branch School.
Joygopaul Banerjea,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Jwala Pershaud,	Agra College.
Kally Coomar Bose,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kally Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Chittagong School.
Kally Kissen Ghosal,	Ootterparah School.
Kally Mohun Surmah,	Pogose School.
Kapoor Singh,	Agra College.
Kartic Chunder Mitter,	Midnapore School.
Kashi Nath,	Victoria College.
Kedar Nauth Buckshee,	Paikparah School.
Kedar Nauth Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Kedar Nauth Roy,	Noral Aided School.
Kedar Nauth Sircar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kheroda Coomar Sing,	Ditto.
Kishory Mohun Banerjea,	Ditto.
Koilas Nauth Kor,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Koonjo Behary Bose,	Barripore Aided School.
Koonjo Behary Mullick,	Hindu School.
Krishn Rao Pundit,	Teacher.
Kristo Dhone Chatterjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kristo Laul Dutt,	Hindu School.
Kumud Bundhu Bose,	Mymensingh School.
Lakshmi Shankara,	Queen's College, Benares.
Luckhee Narain Doss Goopta,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Mahomed Yehia,	Patna College.
Manick Chunder Ghose,	Pubna School.

Mohanundo Gupta,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohendro Chunder Mitter,	Hooghly Branch School.
Mohendro Loll Goshamy,	Ootterparah School.
Mohendro Nauth Dutt,	Queen's College, Benares.
Mohendro Nauth Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohim Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.
Mohit Chunder Bose,	Hindu School.
Mokhoda Churn Sen,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mon Mohun Mitter,	Bullagur Aided School.
Mon Mohun Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Moorary Mohun Seal,	Chinsurah ditto ditto.
Mukhun Lall,	Agra College.
Mukhun Lall,	Teacher.
Murli Dhur,	Victoria College.
Mutty Laul Roy,	Hindu School.
Mutty Laul Mookerjea,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Nil Madub Banerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nilmoney Ghose,	Berhampore CollegiateSchool.
Nitta Nundo Dey,	Midnapore School.
Nogendro Nauth Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Norendro Coomar Roy Chowdry,	Barripore Aided School.
Nritto Gopaul Chatterjea,	Kistonogur Aided School at Mohestollah.
Nundo Laul Ghose,	Midnapore School.
Okhil Churn Mullick,	Hindu School.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea,	Patna College.
Opendro Narain Mozoomdar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Opendro Nauth Sen,	Ditto.
Pearay Lall,	Bareilly College.
Peary Mohun Gooho,	Bangla Bazar School.
Poorno Chunder Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Pran Kissen Coomar,	Ootterparah School.
Priya Nauth Bose,	Khanakool Kishnagur A. S. [School.

Prosonno Nauth Goopta,	Nizamut School.
Radha Bullub Paul,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rajkristo Dutt,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Raja Gopal Bose,	Seal's Free College.
Rajender Nauth Sett,	Hindu School.
Rajendro Nauth Chatterjea,	Ootterparah School.
Rajendro Nauth Ghose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Ram Chunder Roy Chowdhry,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Ram Loll Lahiree,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Read, A. J.,	La Martiniere College.
Romesh Chunder Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Roy Buns Kishore,	Patna College.
Rye Churn Ghose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Shama Churn Banerjea,	Patna College.
Shama Churn Roy,	Mymensing School.
Shama Doss Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shib Chunder Banerjea,	Metropolitan Institution.
Shib Nath Banerjea,	Kishnghur Collegiate School.
Shib Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Banerjea,	Ooterparah School.
Shosee Bhoosnn Sircar,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Shusti Doss Roy,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sutto Krishen Bose,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Tarini Churn Ghose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Taruck Bundhu Chuckerbutty,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Thiedeman, J. J.,	St.Thomas'sCollege,Colombo.
Thompson, J. B.,	Doveton College.
Troilokho Nauth Bose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Umbica Churn Dutt,	Oriental Seminary.
Upendro Nauth Doss,	Sanscrit College.
Wooma Cally Mookerjea,	Bulluty Aided School.
Wooma Churn Ghose,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Woomesh ChunderChatterjea,	Hooghly Branch School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Jubber Chowdry,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Abdoor Rusheed,	Colinga Branch School.
Ajoodhia Pershaud,	Bareilly College.
Amritto Laul Dutt,	Metropolitan Institution.
Anundo Chunder Mookerjea,	Boroe Aided School.
Anundo Chunder Sing,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Anundo Nauth Roy,	Pogose School.
Anundo Ram Burrooah,	Gowhatty School.
Aubinash Chunder Ghosal,	Ootterparah School.
Audhor Chunder Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Audhor Chunder Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Audoito Nauth Mundol,	Barrackpore School.
Aughore Chunder Dutt,	Jehanabad School.
Aukhoy Coomar Gangooly,	Howrah School.
Aushootosh Laha,	Konnugger Seminary.
Aushootosh Mitter,	General Assembly's Inst.
Aushootoosh Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Bahadur Singh,	Bareilly College.
Balmokund Purohit,	Saugor School.
Bama Churn Banerjee,	Taltollah Preparatory School.
Bama Churn Chatterjea,	General Assembly's Inst.
Bama Churn Roy,	Serampore College.
Bama Churn Sen,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Baney Madub Banerjea,	Bansbariah F. C. Branch Sch.
Baney Madub Banerjea,	Teacher.
Baney Madub Doss,	Allipore School.
Baney Madub Doss,	Howrah School.
Baney Madub Mookerjea,	Goburdangah School.
Baney Madub Paul,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Baranoshee Banerjea,	Tumlook School.
Batuk Nath Dubee,	Teacher.

Beereshur Bose,	Mozufferpore School.
Beereshur Mitter,	Queen's College, Benares.
Behary Laul Banerjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Behary Laul Bose,	Ditto.
Behary Laul Bose,	Shambazar Preparatory Sch.
Behary Laul Bysack,	Calcutta College.
Behary Laul Coondoo,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Behary Laul Mozoomdar,	Oriental Seminary.
Benjamin Goluck Nauth,	Lahore Mission School.
Benode Behary Banerjea,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
Benode Behary Doss,	Colootollah Branch School.
Benode Behary Ghose,	General Assembiy's Inst.
Benode Laul Pattuck,	Hooghly Branch School.
Bepin Behary Bose,	Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.
Bepin Behary Chowdry,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Bepin Behary Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bepin Chunder Roy,	Burrisaul School.
Bhobani Churn Bhadoory,	Howrah School.
Bhobani Churn Ghuttuck,	Pubna School.
Bhobani Churn Mitter,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Bhoirub Chunder Dey,	Bancoorah School.
Bhoirub Chunder Dey,	Chittagong School.
Bholanath,	St. John's College, Agra.
Bhola Nauth Doss,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Bhoobun Mohun Bose,	Juggutbullubpore Aided Sch.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Bhoobun Mohun Moitro,	Beauleah School.
Bhoobuu Mohun Soor,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Bhoosun Chunder Lahiree,	Howrah School.
Bhoot Nauth Mookerjea,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Bhuggoban Chunder Dutt,	Ampta Aided School.
Bhuggobutty Churn Bose,	Hindu Inst., Jorasanko.
Bippro Dass Dutt,	Burrisaul School.

Bishoow Pershaud,	Patna College.
Boido Nauth Chatterjea,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Boido Nauth Dutt,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Bolly Chunder Ghose,	Hindu Metropolitan Inst.
Boroda Churn Mookerjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Boroda Prosaud Chutto,	Juggutbullubpore Aided Sch.
Boroda Prosaud Mozoomdar,	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Boroda Gobind Bagchee,	Beauleah School.
Bosunto Coomar Mookerjee,	Teacher.
Bosunto Coomar Gooho,	Pogose School.
Bosunto Coomar Moitry,	Beauleah School.
Bradley, R.,	St. Xavier's College.
Brij Paul Dass,	Queen's College, Benares.
Brojo Loll Sircar,	Seal's Free College.
Brojo Nauth Dey,	Sanscrit College.
Brojendro Coomar Gupto,	Ditto.
Brojendro Chunder Banerjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Buccrashur Mitter,	Metropolitan Institution.
Buddy Nauth Mullick,	Pubna School.
Bungsheedhur Roy,	Nizamut School.
Bunsee Dhur,	Teacher.
Burroughs, J.,	Doveton College.
Bykunt Chunder Naug,	Burrisaul School.
Bykunt Nauth Mookerjee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Cally Comul Gooho,	Burrisaul School.
Cally Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School.
Cally Coomar Gangooly,	Pogose School.
Cally Kishore Doss,	Ditto.
Cally Nauth Sen,	Ditto.
Cally Prosunno Chowdry,	Midnapore School.
Cally Prosunno Mookerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Cally Prosunno Sen,	Burrisaul School.

Cally Puddo Banerjea,	Baraset School.
Cally Puddo Roy,	Hindu School.
Cartland, F.,	Serampore College.
Chatelier, E. J.,	Cuttack School.
Chintamoney Chowdry,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Chintamoney Gangooly,	Oriental Seminary.
Chooney Laul Seal,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Chosuck Ram,	Umritsur School.
Chundee Churn Ghose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chunder Coomar Gangooly,	Ootterparah School.
Chunder Kanto Dutt,	Noral Aided School.
Chunder Kanto Roy,	Furreedpore School.
Chunder Mohun Gangooly,	Mohespore Aided School.
Chunder Nauth Banerjea,	Teacher.
Chunder Nauth Chowdhry,	Satragachee Evening School.
Chunder Shekur Roy,	Taltollah Preparatory Semy.
Dabee Pershaud,	Agra College.
Daya Narain,	Delhi College.
DeAlwis, B.,	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Debender Chunder Sen,	Furreedpore School.
Debendro Coomar Roychowdry,	Barripore Aided School.
Debendro Nath Banerjee,	Bullagur Aided School.
Debendro Nath Roy,	Takey Aided School.
Deno Nath,	Lahore Mission School.
Deno Bundho Mitter,	Singarcone Badla A. V. Sch.
Deno Bundho Roy,	Pogose School.
Deno Nath Banerjee,	Serampore College.
Deno Nath Bose,	Konnogur School.
Deno Nath Chowdry,	Satragachee E. School.
DeSilva, S.	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Dila Ram,	Barielly College.
Doorga Churn Banerjee,	Sanscrit College.
Doorga Churn Sen,	Hindoo Institution, Jorasanko.

Doorga Dass Banerjee,	Santipore Aided School.
Doorga Nath Pakrashee,	Beauleah School.
Dost Mahomed Khan,	St. John's College, Agra.
Doyal Chunder Banerjee,	Agurparah C. M. S. Inst.
Dwarka Nath Bagchee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Dwarka Nath Banerjee,	Beauleah School.
Dwarka Nath Ghose,	Hamidpore School.
Dwarka Nath Goohoo,	Furreedpore School.
Dwarka Nath Mookerjee,	Pogose School.
Dwarka Nath Patro,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Dwarka Nath Sen,	Seal's Free College.
Dwarka Nath Surma,	Tagoria Aided School.
Dhunee Ram,	Umritsur School.
Elahi Buksh,	Patna College.
Ephraims, P.	Queen's College, Colombo.
Eshan Chunder Gupta,	Burrisaul School.
Eshan Chunder Sing,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Eshwar Chunder Bhuddro,	Burrisaul School.
Eshwar Chunder Chatterjea,	Ajoodhia Aided A. V. School.
Ewing, R. C.	La Martiniere College.
Faiz Ullah,	Umritsur Mission School.
Fleming, W. E.	La Martiniere College.
Foid, A.	St. Xavier's College.
Futtick Chunder Mozoomdar,	Burrisaul School.
Galestin, G.	Bishop's College.
Ganput Giri Gossain,	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
Girendro Nauth Nundy,	Ranaghat School.
Gobindo Chunder Bose,	Burrisaul School.
Gobindo Chunder Coomar,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gobindo Chunder Dey,	Baraset School.
Golam Ahmud,	Calcutta Mudrissa.
Gomez, J.	Teacher.
Goopee Nauth Mattay,	Patna College.

Goordit Sing,	Umritsur Mission School.
Gooroo Gobind Ghose,	Pogose School.
Gooroo Nauth Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Gooroo Prosad Chuckerbutty,	Bograh School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Mamjooan Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Banerjea,	Santipore Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Noral Aided School.
Gopal Chunder Sen,	Bansbariah Free Church Inst.
Gopal Lall Mitter,	Seal's Free College.
Gopal Prosaud Bose,	Mymensing School.
Gopal Prosunno Mozoomdar,	Metropolitan Institution.
Gopee Churn Dutt,	Sylhet Mission School.
Gree Bhoosun Neogy,	Barrackpore School.
Grey, J.	Doveton College.
Gridhary Dutt,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Grish Chunder Doss,	Pogose School.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Grish Chunder Ghose,	Noral Aided School.
Grish Chunder Mookerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Grish Chunder Sen,	Ditto.
Grish Chunder Tolapatro,	Beauleah School.
Gunga Dhur Mozoomdar,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Gunga Ram,	Lahore College.
Haradhone Mookerjea,	Hindu School.
Haran Chunder De,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	Howrah School.
Hem Chunder Banerjea,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Hem Chunder Kur,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Hem Chunder Mitter,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hem Chunder Paul,	Hooghly Branch School.
Hem Nauth Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.

Hem Nauth Doss,	Colootollah Branch School.
Hem Nauth Dutt,	Hindu School.
Hera Laul Hatti,	Maldah School.
Hera Lall Mookerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Hera Lall Nundy,	Konnugger School.
Hur Coomar Sen,	Pogose School.
Hurish Chunder Bhutto,	Bullute Aided School.
Hurish Chunder Chatterjea,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Hurish Chunder Mookerjea,	Cuttack School.
Hurish Chunder Sen,	Commillah School.
Hurro Coomar Doss,	Pogose School.
Hurro Coomar Ghose,	Burrisaul School.
Hurro Loll Singh,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Hurro Nauth Banerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Hurro Nauth Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Hurry Churn Mookerjea,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Hurry Mohun Banerjea,	Burrisaul School.
Hurry Mohun Chand,	Dinagepore School.
Hurry Mohun Surmah,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Sch.
Hurry Nauth Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Hurry Prosonno Mookerjea,	Santipore Aided School.
Inayat-ul-Ruhomun, M.	Delhi College.
Indro Mohun Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Ishan Chunder Bagchee,	Bograh School.
Ishan Chunder Banerjea,	Sanscrit College.
Ishan Chunder Mitter,	Boroe Aided School.
Ishan Chunder Mozoomdar,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Ishan Chunder Sircar,	Metropolitan Institution.
Ishwar Chunder Ghose,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ishwar Chunder Paul,	Kallypara Aided School.
Jadub Lall Sen,	Pogose School.
Jagadishur Gupto,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Jaggan Nath,	Lahore Mission School.

Janoky Nath Saha,	Calcutta College.
Jodoo Nath Banerjee,	Sulkea A. V. School.
Jodoo Nath Bose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Jodoo Nath Bysack,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Jodoo Nath Chuckerbutty,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Jodoo Nath Mitter,	General Assembly's Inst.
Jodoo Nath Mookerjee,	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School.
Jodoo Nath Seal,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Jodoo Nath Sreemoney,	Oriental Seminary.
Jogendro Chunder Banerjee,	Beerbhoom School.
Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee,	Bullagur Aided School.
Jogendro Nath Banerjee,	Hindu School.
Jogendro Nath Deb,	Ditto.
Jogendro Nath Roy,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Jogesh Chunder Bagchee,	Beauleah School.
Jogesh Chunder Dutt,	Oriental Seminary.
Jogesh Chunder Sircar,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Jogeshur Mookerjee,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Jogeshur Mookerjee,	Mozufferpore School.
Jogeshur Shome,	Hindu Institution, Jorasanko.
Johur Lall Banerjee,	Hindu School.
Jollodhur Seal,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Jossoda Nundon Sircar,	Private Student.
Jotirinder Nath Tagore,	Calcutta College.
Joy Chundra Chowdry,	Mymensing School.
Juggobundhu Bose,	Noral Aided School.
Jugguth Chunder Sen,	Tagoria Aided School
Jumna Doss,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Jwala Pershad,	Barielly College.
Kally Churn Sein,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kally Kristo Sircar,	Shambazar Preparatory Sch.
Kally Prosunno Chatterjee,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.

Kally Prosunno Gangoolly,	Barripore Aided School.
Kally Sohoy Roy Chowdry,	Colootollah Branch School.
Kamal Krishna Bhuttacharjee,	Metropolitan Institution.
Kamoda Nath Bhuttacharjee,	Paikparah Aided School.
Kamokha Nath Roy,	Coomercolly Aided School.
Kanti Chunder Banerjee,	Howrah School.
Kanti Chunder Mookerjee,	Hindu School.
Kanye Lall Paul,	Pogose School.
Kedareshur Mookerjee,	Kallyparah Aided School.
Kedar Nath Acharjee,	Ootterparah School.
Kedar Nath Banerjee,	Howrah School.
Kedar Nath Burma,	Juggutbullubpore Aided Sch.
Kedar Nath Chatterjee,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kedar Nath Dey,	Seal's Free College.
Kedar Nath Ghose,	Calcutta College.
Kedar Nath Mookerjee,	General Assembly's Inst.
Kedar Nath Panjee,	Bullutty Aided School.
Kedar Nath Roy,	Oriental Seminary.
Keshub Chunder Bose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Kheroda Coomar Banerjee,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Khetter Chunder Ghose,	Sanscrit College.
Khetter Mohun Chatterjee,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Khetter Mohun Doss,	Hallyshuhur School.
Khetter Mohun Ghose,	Sodepore Aided School.
Khetter Mohun Mitter,	Ootterparah School.
Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry,	Seal's Free College.
Khurgeshur Bose,	Patna College.
Kishen Lall,	Teacher.
Kishory Lall Bhur,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Kishory Chand Ghose,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Kishory Mohun Gangoolly,	Jonye Training School.
Koolo Chunder Burmun,	Pogose School.
Koonjobehary Bhuttacharjee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.

Koylash Chunder Banerjee,	Commercolly Aided School.
Koylash Chunder Roy,	Medical College.
Koylash Chunder Sen,	Chittagong School.
Koylash Chunder Sircar,	Oriental Seminary.
Koylash Nauth Banerjee,	Bagnaparah Aided School.
Krishna Gopal Bhuckto,	Howrah School.
Krishna Gopal Sircar,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Kristo Chunder Banerjee,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Kristo Dhun Bagchee,	Beauleah School.
Krishto Coomar Gooho,	Pogose School.
Lala Gunga Prosaud,	Beerbhoom School.
Lall Mohun Chuckerbutty,	Serampore College.
Lall Mohun Dass,	Nizamut School.
Loke Nauth Nundy,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
Lolit Mohun Dhur,	Pogose School.
Lowther, C.,	St. John's College, Agra.
Luchmee Narain,	Agra College.
Lutful Kubeer,	Calcutta Mudressa.
Madub Chunder Burdoloye,	Gowhatty School.
Madho Narain,	Delhi College.
Madho Rao Venaik,	Bareilly College.
Marshall, H.,	Queen's College, Colombo.
Mohomud Luteef,	Lahore College.
McGowan, S.,	Doveton College.
Mehar Chand,	Umritsur School.
Mehir Lall Chatterjee,	L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore.
Modhoosudun Banerjea,	Teacher.
Mudhoosudun Doss,	Cuttack School.
Modhoosudun Mohapatra,	Ditto.
Modhoosudun Mookerjea,	Beerbhoom School.
Modhoosudun Mookerjea,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Modhoosudun Roy,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mohadeb Banerjea,	Jugguthbullubpore Aided Sch.

Mohendro Coomar Bose,	Tagoria Aided School.
Mohendro Lall Chatterjea,	Serampore College.
Mohendro Nath Banerjea,	Kallyghat Hindu Academy.
Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea,	Howrah School.
Mohendro Nath Chatterjea,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Ghose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Mohendro Nath Mitter,	Calcutta College.
Mohendro Nath Mookerjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mohendro Nath Mozoomdar,	Cossipore Aided School.
Mohendro Nath Mullick,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mohendro Nath Naug,	Garden Reach School.
Mohendro Nath Seal,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Mohammud Hussan,	Jullundur Mission School.
Mohammud Saud,	Barielly College.
Mohesh Chunder Dey,	Chittagong School.
Mohim Chunder Sircar,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Mohima Chunder Bhadoory,	Beauleah School.
Mohun Lall,	Agra College.
Monendro Coomar Dutt,	Shambazar Preparatory School.
Monnee Lall,	Teacher.
Monohary Lall Shome,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Monohur Doss,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
More, H. S. G.,	Serampore College.
Mothoora Nath Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Muddon Gopal Sing,	Beerbhoom School.
Muddon Mohun,	Agra College.
Mudden Mohun Doss,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mudden Mohun Mitter,	Colootollah Branch School.
Mutti, B. F.,	Victoria College.
Mutty Lall Neogy,	Metropolitan Institution.
Mutty Lall Sircar,	Santipore Aided School.
Muzuhur Ali,	Calcutta Mudressa.
Nanuck Pershaud,	Purneah School.

Nilmadub Roy,	Patna College.
Nilmoney Doss,	Private Student.
Nilmoney Koer,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nilmoney Paul,	Ditto.
Nitto Gopal Lahiry,	Kunnogur School.
Nizam Din,	Jullunder Mission School.
Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Nobin Chunder Mookerjee,	Agurparah C. M. S. School.
Nobo Coomar Dey,	Colootollah Branch School.
Nobodip Chunder Seal,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Nobokristo Hazra,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Nrisingha Moorary Panja,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Nuffer Chunder Roy,	Jerate Aided School.
Nundo Lall Dey,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nundo Lall Doss,	Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free
Nundo Lall Mookerjee,	Howrah School. [School.
Nundo Lall Paul,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nundo Lall Sen,	Ditto ditto.
Nussyram Seal,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Obhoy Churn Chatterjee,	Oriental Seminary.
Odhur Chunder Chunder,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Okhoy Coomar Bhui,	Paikparah Aided School.
Omesh Chunder Bose,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Omesh Chunder Sircar,	General Assembly's Inst.
Omirto Lall Banerjee,	Baraset School.
Omirto Lall Doss,	Ditto.
Omirto Lall Haldar,	Hindu School.
Omirto Lall Kurmokar,	Bally Seminary.
Omirto Lall Mozumdur,	Colootollah Branch School.
Omirto Nath Mitter,	Hindu School.
Ooma Nath Doss,	Commillah School.
Opendro Nath Bose,	Hindu School.
Opendro Nath Dutt,	Howrah School.

Opendro Nath Roy,	Howrah School.
Opendro Narion Paul,	Ilsoba Mondlye Aided School.
Otool Chunder Mookerjee,	Ootterparah School.
Otool Krishen Mitter,	Gya School.
Parbutty Churn Wopadhy,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Peary Lall Mitter,	Seal's Free College.
Peary Lall Sircar,	General Assembly's Inst.
Peary Mohun Banerjee,	Pogose School.
Pereira, W.	Burrisaul School.
Poolin Behary Dey,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Poorno Chunder Chatterjee,	Hindu School.
Poorno Chunder Chatterjee,	Kunnogur School.
Poorno Chunder Chatterjee,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Poorno Chunder Doss,	Mymensing School.
Poorno Chunder Ghose,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Poran Chunder Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Poresh Nath Mookerjee,	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
Poresh Nath Roy,	Jessore School.
Prankristo Roy,	Colootollah Branch School.
Preo Nath Banerjee,	Hooghly Branch School.
Preo Nath Dutt,	Noral Aided School.
Preo Nath Mookerjee,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Priya Nath Goshamy,	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S.
Prosonno Coomar Bose,	Pogose School. [School.
Prosonno Coomar Mookerjee,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Prosonno Coomar Sen,	Pogose School.
Prosonno Nath Chuckerbutty,	BerhamporeCollegiate School.
Protab Chunder Bose,	Colootollah Branch School.
Punchanun Bose,	Midnapore School. [School
Punchanun Palodhī,	Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S.
Pundit Behary Lall,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Pundit Birj Nath,	Lahore College.
Pundit Dwarka Nath,	Ditto.

Pundit Pran Nath,	Lahore College.
Purmeshur Dhan,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Radhabulub Seal,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Radhakissore Sett,	Hooghly Branch School.
Radha Kristo Dutt,	Mozufferpore School.
Radharomun Nundy,	Oriental Seminary.
Radhica Prosaud Moitro,	Calcutta College.
Rahas Behary Naik,	Pooree School.
Rajendro Coomar Ghose,	Barripore Aided School.
Rajendro Nath Mookerjee,	Bhagulpore School.
Rakhal Chunder Dey,	Oriental Seminary.
Rakhal Chunder Sen,	Hindu School.
Rakhal Doss Chatterjee,	Serampore College.
Rakhal Doss Gangooly,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Rakhal Doss Sircar,	Puruliah School.
Ram Chunder Mookerjee,	Ilsoba Mondly Aided School.
Ram Churn Paul,	General Assembly's Inst.
Ram Cumul Mitter,	Boroe Aided School.
Ram Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Teacher.
Ram Coomar Doss,	Calcutta College.
Ram Coomar Dutt,	Bangla Bazar School.
Ram Doyal Muzomdar,	Chinsurah Free Church Inst.
Ram Gopal Khan,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Ram Gopal Sanial,	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Ramjeebun Ghose,	Beerbhoom School.
Ram Lall Bhoomic,	Pubna School.
Ram Lall Bose,	Noral Aided School.
Ram Lall Ghose,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Ram Lall Mookerjee,	Jonye Training School.
Ram Narion, P.	Lahore Mission School.
Ram Prosunno Roy,	Seal's Free College.
Ram Puddo Sing,	Ditto.
Ramsoonder Bhoomic,	Mymensing School.

Ramtunnoo Chowdry,	Bogra School.
Ramjee Mull,	Barielly School.
Roghoo Nath Chuckerbutty,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Roghoonundon Sohai,	Private Student.
Rojonicanto Bhuttacharjee,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Rojonicanto Ghuttuck,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Rojoni Canto Sen,	Burrisaul School.
Rojoni Nath Mookerjea,	Jonye Training School.
Rojoni Nath Bose,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Roma Nath Mitter,	Calcutta Training Academy.
Ruhim Buksh,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Russell, G.	Doveton College.
Russick Lall Samunto,	Sulkea A. V. School.
Rutty Canto Ghose,	Alipore School.
Salig Ram,	Agra College.
Saroda Prosaud Banerjea,	Culna Free Ch. Branch School.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea,	Hindu School.
Saroda Prosaud Chatterjea,	Sanscrit College.
Saroda Prosaud Mookerjea,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Saroda Prosaud Sen,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Saroda Prosaud Sircar,	Kunnuggur School.
Shadhoo Churn Rukhit,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Shaikh Dedar Buksh,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Shaikh Zalmoor-Ali Ahmed,	Gowhatty School.
Sham Chand Roy,	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Shama Churn Banerjea,	Cuttack School.
Shama Churn Doss,	Andool School.
Shama Churn Gooho,	Commillah School.
Sheo Narain,	Jeypore Maharaja's College.
Sheo Pershaud,	Gya School.
Shere Ali,	Berhampore Collegiate School.
Shib Chunder Ghose,	Mymensing School.
Shib Kissen Dutt,	Serampore College.

Shiboram Burrah,	Gowhatty School.
Shiboo Prosonno Mookerjee,	Colootollah Branch School.
Shookh Deo Singh,	Teacher.
Shookmoy Mullick,	Singarcone Badla A.V. School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Bhoomic,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee,	Kunnuggur School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Chatterjee,	Bullutee Aided School.
Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Shoshee Sheker Sanyal,	Joy Narain's College, Benares.
Shumbhoo Chunder Dey,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Siddessur Banerjea,	Ditto.
Siddessur Mitter,	Hallishuhur School.
Sitta Nath Chatterjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Smith, C. J.,	La Martiniere College.
Soorendro Nath Mookerjea,	Teacher.
Soorendro Nath Paul Chowdry,	Ranaghat School.
Sooresh Chunder Bose,	Calcutta Free Church Inst.
Soorj Bul,	Delhi College.
Soorjoo Coomar Chuckerbutty,	Pogose School.
Soruth Chunder Banerjea,	Hindu School.
Soruth Chunder Paul,	Ditto.
Sree Gopaul Chatterjea,	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sree Hursho Bhuttacharjea,	Bancoorah School.
Sree Kanto Surmah,	Teacher.
Sree Krishna Mullick,	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Sree Kristo Bose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Sree Nauth Bhuttacharjea,	Sanscrit College.
Sree Nauth Mitter,	Jerat Aided School.
Sree Nauth Shadoo,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sree Ram Moitro,	Pubna School.
Sreesh Chunder Chowdhry,	Gossi Doorgapore A V. School.
Sukh Dyal,	Umritsur Mission School.
Surrut Chunder Doss,	Chittagong School.

Sustibur Chuckerbutty,	L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore.
Susti Doss Magila,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Suttish Chunder Ghose,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Sutto Kinkur Sen,	Hindu School.
Tarra Puddo Ghose,	Hooghly Branch School.
Tariny Canto Sen,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Tariny Churn Bhuttacharjee,	Howrah School.
Tariny Prosaud Sen,	Gowalparah School.
Taruck Chunder Gooho,	Dacca Collegiate School.
Taruck Nath Gangoolly,	Ootterparah School.
Thomson, J. F.,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tin Cowry Banerjee,	Beerbhoom School.
Tin Cowry Sircar,	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Toolsey Pershad,	Bhaugulpore School.
Tripoorah Churn Deb,	Kunnuggur School.
Troilokho Nath Chatterjee,	Metropolitan Institution.
Troilokho Nath Dutt,	Colootollah Branch School.
Troilokho Nath Nundy,	Midnapore School.
Troilokho Nath Sen,	Hooghly Branch School.
Umbica Churn Chutto,	Jugguthbullubpore A. School.
Umbica Churn Ghose,	General Assembly's Inst.
Umbica Churn Gooho,	Pogose School.
Umbica Churn Sen,	Seal's Free College.
Umba Pershad,	Agra College.
Unnoda Prosaud Aich,	C. M. S. Institution, Burdwan.
Wahaboodeen,	Lahore College.
Womesh Chunder Sen,	Hindu School.
Wooma Nath Mozumdar,	Bogra School.
Woomesh Chunder Chatterjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Woomesh Chunder Sircar,	Gya School.
Wopendro Kissen Banerjea,	Metropolitan Institution.
Wopendro Nath Mookerjea,	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Younan, E.,	St. Xavier's College.
Yousuf Ali,	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS AND PRIZES.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second L. M. Examination.

In Midwifery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Mohindro Loll Sircar,	1861	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	1862	Ditto.

In Surgery, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	1861	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	1862	Ditto.
F. Keyt,	1863	Ditto.
Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1864	Ditto.
Gopal Chunder Roy,	1865	Ditto.

In Medicine, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

*Mohindro Lall Sircar,	1861	Medical College.
*Nittanundo Nundy,	1862	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Halder,	1863	Ditto.
Kassy Kinkur Mitter,	1865	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

Shama Churn Chatterjea,	1865	Medical College.

At First L. M. Examination.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

Rajkristo Banerjee,	1858	Medical College.
A. W. D. Bandernaike,	1859	Ditto.

* Receives one Scholarship only, under para. 33 of the Regulations.

Chunder Mohun Ghose,	1862	Medical College.
Okhoy Coomar Dey,	1863	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee,	1864	Ditto.

In Chemistry, Rs. 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

Nobin Chunder Mitter,	1858	Medical College.
E. L. Koch,	1859	Ditto.
Radharomun Roodroo,	1860	Ditto.
Doyal Chunder Shome,	1862	Ditto.
Junnorunjon Paul,	1863	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt,	1864	Ditto.

In Materia Medica, Rs. 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

G. D. McReddie,	1858	Medical College.
Kamickhya Nauth Acharjee,	1859	Ditto.
Kalla Chand Holdar,	1860	Ditto.
Baney Madub Bose,	1862	Ditto.
Jadub Chunder Banerjee,	1863	Ditto.

In Botany, Rs. 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

Mohindro Lall Sircar,	1858	Medical College.
Nittanundo Nundy,	1859	Ditto.
Joseph Carbery,	1860	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Dutt,	1863	Ditto.
Preo Nauth Bose,	1865	Ditto.

In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, Rs. 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

Mutty Lall Mitter,	1864	Medical College.
Tara Prosonno Roy,	1865	Ditto.

Gold Medals to the Value of Rs. 100 *each.*

At Honors in Arts.

In Sanscrit.

Nilambara Mookerjee,	1865	Sanscrit College.

In Hebrew.

H. Blochmann,	1865	Profr., Doveton College.

In Mathematics.

Gooroodoss Banerjee,	1865	Presidency College.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Prosunno Chunder Roy,	1865	Presidency College.

At B. L. Degree.

Opendro Nath Mitter,	1862	Pres. Coll. (Law Dept.)
Boycunto Nath Sen,	1864	Ditto.
Gooroo Prosaud Sen,	1865	Ditto.

At L. C. E. Examination.

Deno Nath Sen,	1861	Civil Engineering Coll.
Ramrutton Mozoomdar,	1862	Ditto.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 100 *each.*

At Honors in Arts.

In Sanscrit.

Nilambara Mookerjee,	1865	Sanscrit College.

In Hebrew.

H. Blochmann,	1865	Profr., Doveton College.

In Mathematics.

Gooroo Doss Banerjee,	1865	Presidency College.

In Natural and Physical Science.

Prosunno Chunder Roy,	1865	Presidency College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Connected with Government.)

1. Presidency College, (General and Law Depts.) Calcutta.
2. Medical College, Calcutta.
3. Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.
4. Hooghly College, (General and Law Depts.)
5. Dacca College, (General and Law Depts.)
6. Kishnaghur College, (General and Law Depts.)
7. Berhampore College, (General and Law Depts.)
8. Agra College.
9. Benares College.
10. Saugor School.
11. Sanscrit College.
12. Ajmere School.
13. Bareilly College.
14. Patna College, (General and Law Depts.)
15. Thomason College, Roorkee.
16. Lahore Government College.
17. Delhi Government College.

(Unconnected with Government.)

18. Bishop's College.
19. Doveton College, Calcutta.
20. St. Paul's School.
21. Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
22. La Martiniére College, Calcutta.
23. London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.
24. Serampore College.
25. Queen's College, Colombo.
26. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
27. St. John's College, Agra.

28. Joy Narain's College, Benares.
29. St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
30. St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
31. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.
32. Lahore Mission School.
33. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.
34. Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other Chief Educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and, if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain :—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement shewing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(c) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for 5 years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 13th September, 1854. The scheme was originally prepared by the Council of Education in the early part of 1854, at the request of the Marquis of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of India.

To carry out this scheme, an allowance of Rs. 7,640 per mensem was sanctioned for the instructive establishment.

Eight Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to this College, and are tenable by graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A. viz.:

The Burdwan Scholarship,...	value	50 Rs.	a	month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore, ...	„	50 „		„
„ Bird, ...	„	40 „		„
„ Ryan, ...	„	40 „		„
„ Jeypore, ...	„	30 „		„

„ Hindu College 3 Scholarship @ 30 each.

The College is open to all classes of the community. All students pay an admission fee of Rs. 10. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 10 and in the Law Department, one of 5 Rupees.

Students are admissible on producing a certificate of having passed the University Entrance Examination, or on passing

an Examination at the College, of the same nature as that for University Entrance Candidates.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Branch.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M. A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Sanders, Professor of English Literature.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M. A. Professor of History (on leave).

Mr. W. Grapel, M. A. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic (on leave).

Mr. C. H. Tawney. M. A. Offg. Professor of History

Mr. H. F. Blanford, Professor of Natural Science.

Baboo Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjee, B. A. Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Mr. E. R. Ives, B. A. Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. P. Hordern, B. A. Assistant Professor of Literature.

Mr. J. S. Rees, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, offg. Assistant Professor of History.

Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjee, Assistant Professor of Vernacular Literature.

Law Branch.

Mr. W. A. Montriou, Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law.

Mr. H. C. Marindin, Professor of English Law.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck, in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of Scholarship-holders, free Students and paying Students. The number of free Students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying Students are required to pay an admission fee of Co.'s Rs. 15, and 5 Rs. per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students; they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College Regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:

To *Students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at 12 Rupees a month, ...	168	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	40	0	0
To Students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at 8 Rs. a month, ...	64	0	0
To Students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto,	64	0	0
Total, per mensem, ... Rs.	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c. of the holder may be awarded to Students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class excepting casual students are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and, for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations) Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations.) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissection of regions and performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary attendance. Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards ditto. } With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.	*Practical Midwifery.* Medical Wards 3 months. Surgical do. do., Eye Infirmary ditto. Outdoor Dispensary do. } With Clinl. Lectures and Clin. Instruction.

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend Lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the Junior Subjects, with which they may not feel themselves familiar, during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India and is as follows.

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
	Hospital attendance.	
	Medical Wards 4 months. Surgical Wards 4 months. Outdoor Dispensary 4 months.	Medical Wards 6 months. Surgical Wards 6 months.

3. If duly qualified, the Student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native Doctor.

4. The Students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as Soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS..

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of Study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of Study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed instead of the Urdu as a medium of communication.

The Students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar Examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The Students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology and Curator of the Museum,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology,	J. Ewart, M. D.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery,	S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.
1st Demonstrator of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ditto,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Juggobundoo Bose, M. D.
Professor of Botany,	T. Anderson, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine,	Norman Chevers, M. D.

Officiating Professsor,	S. C. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Medicine,	E. Goodeve, M. D., *(on leave.)*
Officiating Professor,	Norman Chevers, M. D.
Professor of Surgery,	J. Fayrer, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Professor of Midwifery,	T. E. Charles, M. D. (offg.)
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	C. T. O. Woodford, M. D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery,	C. Archer, M. D.
Officiating Professor,	F. N. Macnamara, M. D.
Professor of Dentistry,	J. P. Smith, M. D.

STAFF OF SECONDARY OR VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Teacher of Anatomy,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Tumiz Khan.
Teacher of Materia Medica,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Doorga Doss Kur.
Teacher of Medicine,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Prosono Coomar Mitter.
Teacher of Surgery,	Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Ram Narain Doss.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.	*Secretaries.*
1835 M. J. Bramley.	1837 David Hare.
1856 J. McRae, M. D	1841 F. J. Mouat, M. D.
1856 T. W. Wilson, M. D.	1854 E. Goodeve, M. B.
1857 W. C B. Eatwell, M. D.	1855 F. N. Macnamara, M. D. (officiating.)
1860 S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.	
1861 N. Chevers, M. D.	

College of Civil Engineering, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was established by Government, in 1856, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

The course of instruction extends over three years, and is adapted to the Regulations of the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

Any person may be admitted to the College who has passed the Entrance Examination of the University. Applications for admission are to be made to the Principal on or before the 20th of May.

The annual session commences on the 23rd of May in each year, and closes on the 1st of May.

The Government of India is prepared to give, and for the present guarantees employment, within the following limits yearly, to such students as pass the test for the Public Works Department, laid down in Chapter II. of the Public Works Code, viz. :

5 appointments in the Engineer branch.	2 to Europeans. 3 to Natives.	Salary beginning with from Rs. 100 to 200 per mensem.
13 ditto ditto in the upper subordinate branch.	5 to Europeans. 8 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 60 Rs. per mensem.
30 ditto ditto in the lower subordinate branch.	30 to Natives.	Salary beginning with 25 Rs. or 40 Rs. per mensem, according to qualification.

These appointments will be given, as prizes, to the most distinguished students when the number of those that

qualify exceeds the limits specified. All are appointed on probation for the first year.

Scholarships.

Holders of Government Scholarships are permitted to retain them in this College, subject to the usual conditions.

There are two "Forbes" Scholarships (instituted to perpetuate the memory of Major General Forbes of the Bengal Engineers,) each of Rupees 10 per mensem in value, tenable for one year, subject to progress,

All prizes are awarded on the same conditions that obtain in the other Government Colleges, viz. :—no student over 21 years of age can receive a scholarship, nor if over 23 years, a prize.

All students pay an Entrance fee of Rs 10 and a monthly fee during the first year of Rs. 3, during the second year, of Rs. 4 and during the third year, of Rs. 5.

Outstudents.

A limited number of outstudents are permitted to attend the College on payment, in advance, of a fee of Rs. 15 each session, for each branch of study they desire instruction in. They are not required to undergo any Entrance Examination, but must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, and must, in every way, conform to the Regulations of the College. They are not permitted to compete with the regular students at the public Examinations for Prizes or Scholarships. In the prosecution of their studies, they have the same advantages as the regular students. An outstudent joining after the commencement of a session, must pay the full fees for that session.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

J. Sutcliffe, M. A.

PROFESSORS.

Engineering.

J. W. Galwey, C. E.

J. M. Scott, C. E. (*Asst. Professor.*)

Mathematics.

S. Lobb, M. A.

Drawing.

Mr. Colesworthy Grant.

Sanscrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. It was founded in 1824, for the encouragement of the study of the Sanscrit language and literature, and at first Sanscrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to all respectable Hindus, without any distinction of caste. The Schooling fee is two Rupees per month. The upper students read the University Course. There are twenty senior Scholarships, varying from twenty to ten Rupees per month, and ten Junior Scholarships of eight Rupees each.

All the students, with the exception of the two last class-learn Sanscrit and English.

A valuable Sanscrit Library of Manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of 600 Rupees per annum is chiefly applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanscrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

ENGLISH.

Principal,... ..... Edward B. Cowell, M. A., (*on leave*).

Officiating, ... J. Sanders, Esq.

Head master, ... Kaliprasonno Chatterjee.
Second ditto, ... Tarineechurn Chatterjee.
Third ditto,..... Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjee, B. A.
Fourth ditto, ... Dino Nath Mookerjee, B. A.
And two other English Masters.

SANSCRIT.

Professor of Philosophy, .. Joynarayan Tarkapanchanana.
Ditto of Law,..... Bharatchandra Siromani.
Ditto of Rhetoric, ... Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna.
Ditto of Literature, ... Dwarakanath Vidyabhushana.
Ditto of Grammar,..... Taranath Tarkabachuspati.
And eight other Grammar Pundits.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mohammed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman who dying without heirs, in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of 45,000 Rupees, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the Funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 861,100. This fund was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original Zemindari that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's Legacy. Another

source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpected income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three departments an English, Arabic and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans and Rs. 4 for all others. In the Law Department, the fee is Rs. 2 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000, was given by Ranee Kuttiannee, a large landed proprietress for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship, in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindary Scholarship.

Two Junior Scholarships of 8 rupees per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy Zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

Besides these, there are several Government Scholarships belonging to the Mudressa or Arabic Department.

* D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharaja Dhiraj Matab Chunder Bahadoor.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
„ Cally Nath Moonshee.
„ Pran Chunder Roy.
„ Sree Narayan Chowdry.
„ Ram Narain Mokerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

COLLEGE.

R. Thwaytes, B. A., ... Principal.
Rev. J. Graves, M. A., ... Professor.
C. W. V. Bradford, M. A.,..... Professor.
Baboo Troylokho Nath Mitter,
M. A. and B. L.,..... Law Lecturer.
Baboo Nilambara Mookerjee,
M. A., ... Asst. Professor of Sanscrit and Bengali.
Gobind Chunder Seromonee, .. Head Pundit.

Arabic Department.

Vacant, ... Head Moulvee.
Moulovi Mohomed Mustaqim, ... 2nd Moulovi.
Two Arabic Teachers (Moulvees).

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a School, by the General Committee of Public Instruction in the year 1835. In 1841, it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

A silver Medal, called the Donnally prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkarree Commissioner's office in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnally.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Brennand, Principal.
G. Bellett, M. A., Professor.
C. Martin, B. A., Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee, Assistant Professor.
Opendronath Mitter, M. A. & B. L., Law Lecturer.

Kishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government, in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person, who has passed the University Entrance Examination, may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rupees 3-8.

The College building is a noble edifice, standing upon 3 beegahs of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected, at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharajah of Nuddea and the Rani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal,—Afred Smith M. A.

Head Master,—W. Masters.

2nd Ditto,—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.

Nine native teachers and two Pundits.

PRINCIPALS.

1845 Captain D L. Richardson.

1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.

1855 Edward Lodge, B. A.

1857 James Graves, M. A. (officiating).

1857 Leonidas Clint, B. A.

1858 Alfred Smith, M. A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College, founded in 1853, is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. A building is in course of erection, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Wednesday the 29th July, 1863.

The College is open to all classes of the community. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4 and in the Law Department of Rs. 2.

Any Student who has passed the University Entrance Examination or who passes an examination at the College of the same standard, is admissible.

Annual prizes to the amount of Rs. 150 are given by Government, and the Native community usually contribute from three to four hundred rupees more.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Robert Hand.

Head Master, David Carnduff.

Lecturer in Law, Roma Nath Nundy, M. A , B. L.

Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit and Bengali, Ram Guti Shurma.

Second Master, Hurry Doss Ghose.

Eleven Assistant English Teachers and three Pundits.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta, in Science, History, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanscrit, Hindi and Bengali.

A Law Department was added in May 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

J K. Rogers, ...	Professor.
J Behrendt, ...	Head Master.
L. F. LeFeuvre, ...	2nd Master.
T. P. Manuel, ...	3rd Master.
Denesh Chunder Roy, B. A.,	4th Master.
Choto Ram, ...	Asst. Profr. of Sanscrit.

Eight Junior English Masters, four Moulovies, and two Pundits (Hindi and Bengali).

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B. A. and B. L. Law Lecturer.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Agra College is partly supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was established by the direction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in 1823-4, and placed under the superintendence of a local Committee, consisting of the Government Officials of the place, with a paid Secretary, who also acted as overseer of the Institution.

It was opened to all classes of the population, and "was designed to diffuse more widely than Native Schools, the possession of useful knowledge, to give a command of the language of ordinary life, and of official business—to teach, principally, Hindee and Persian, with the native mode of keeping accounts (Leelavattee) and to have instruction in Sanskrit and Arabic. It was not designed to impart an elementary Education: the pupils were expected to have made considerable progress before their admission."

Separate teachers of Sanskrit, Hindee, Persian, and Arabic were appointed. All were taught gratuitously, and more than ⅔ of the whole received stipendiary allowances.

Subsequently, in successive years, the introduction of new subjects, and the addition of new teachers gradually changed the character of the Institution, from that of a purely Oriental School to that of an Anglo-Vernacular College, with upper and lower departments of study, having a Principal, and containing (1862) no pupil who does not study English with Urdu or Hindee.

ENDOWMENTS, &c.

This College is endowed by a fund in the districts of Agra and Allyghur, amounting to about a lakh and a half

of rupees, from villages formerly held by Gungadhur Pundit, (who held his Jágir, under Educational services, from a late Rajah of Gwalior); the interest of which fund and the annual collections from the villages exceeded 20,000 Rupees. To this have been added, from time to time, by Government, additional allowances for Teachers, Scholarships, &c., both sources of revenue amounting annually to about 35,000 Rupees. There are also Scholarships endowed by various private benefactors amounting to one hundred Rupees a month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.—K. Deighton, B. A.

Officiating Professor of Literature and History.—R. A. Lloyd, B. A.

Professor of Mathematics.— *(Vacant.)*

Head Master.—S. E Marston.

FEES.

The fees of Students vary with the income of the parents. Those whose monthly income is Rs. 100, pay Rs. 5; those who have Rs. 70, pay Rs. 3; and those who have only Rs. 30, pay one Rupee: all incomes under Rs. 30 are charged 8 annas per month. An entrance fee of 2 Rupees is paid by all.

Queen's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded by Government in 1791 for the cultivation of the language, literature, and (as inseparably connected with these) the religion of the Hindus. In 1830 an English Institution was established

distinct from the Sanscrit College at first, but incorporated with it in 1853.

MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

English Scholarships, ...	Rs.	365	0	0
Sanscrit ditto, ...		113	0	0
Anglo-Sanscrit ditto, ...		185	0	0
Total Rupees,		663	0	0

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M. A., Principal.

E. E. Rogers, M. A., Professor of Mathematics (on leave to Europe).

Bireshwar Mittra, M. A., Officiating ditto.

D. Tresham, Lecturer in Chemistry (temporary).

Kali Nath Mozoomdar, ditto Physiology (temporary).

E. H. H. Goulding, Head Master.

E. R. Watts, Supernumerary Master.

A. S. Phillips, B. A. Assistant ditto.

C. S. Platts, Assistant to Principal.

Sixteen Native Masters.

Sanscrit Department.

H. Kern, Ph. D., Anglo-Sanscrit Professor.

Pramada Doss Mittra, Assistant ditto.

Thirteen Pundits.

Two English Teachers.

FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS.

Captain Fell.

John Muir, C. S.

Major Thoresby.

Rev. A. W. Wallis, M. A.

James R. Ballantyne, LL. D.

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The average number of pupils attending the College in 1864 was 329.

The College is open to all classes, on payment of entrance and monthly tuition fee; the latter varies from eight annas to five Rupees according to the income of the parents or guardians of the boys. Seven senior and seventeen junior Scholarships, were gained by pupils in the Departmental and University Examinations of 1863.

The Boarding house for district students under the charge of Pundit Kedar Nath, accommodates 60 lads.

A new large and handsome building has been erected, with the view of furnishing a comfortable home and careful superintendence for the sons of native gentlemen studying at the College.

COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. Templeton,—Principal. E. Constable, M A.—Mathematical Professor.

J. Graves,—Head Master. Sixteen junior Masters and teachers.

Saugor School.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.

Instruction in languages is given in English, Urdu and Hindi.—The first of which is compulsory on all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Nine Government scholarships of the annual aggregate value of Rs. 360.

FEES.

The fees are regulated by the income of the parents; and range from 4 annas a month upwards for each student.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master,.....	G. Wiggins.
Second Master, ...	W. H Bachman.
Assistant Master, ...	J. H. Firth.
Head Pundit, ...	Beharilal.
Head Maulavi, ...	Khalilullah.

And seven Junior English and Vernacular Masters.

Ajmere Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This Institution, after having been closed for many years, was re-established in the early part of 1851, under the management of the late Dr. Buch, who was subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the College at Bareilly. In 1861 it was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School.

FEES.

Students are admitted on the payment of an Entrance *fee equivalent to the tuition fee at which their parents'* incomes may be rated

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The only endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness

the Maharaja of Jeypore is distributed into 12 junior scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends.

Connected with the school are an Observatory, which is used for giving instruction in practical Astronomy, and a Lithographic Press. A well supplied library, which owes many of its most valuable works to the munificent bequest of the late lamented Col. Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, is accessible alike to residents of the station and pupils of the school.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. F. Goulding, Superintendent.

J. Statham, Head Master.

Pundit Amoluk Chund, teacher of Mathematics and 2nd English Master.

Vacant, 1st Persian Teacher.

Pundit Sheo Narain, 1st Hindi Teacher.

Ten assistant Teachers.

Queen's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1859.

This Institution was founded, under the name of the Colombo Academy in the year 1836, during the government of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and is supported by the Government of Ceylon, who pay all the salaries and other necessary expenses; these are in part repaid by the fees received from the students, which vary from £1-15 annually, in the lowest classes, to £7-10 in the highest.

The only endowment is the "Turnour Prize," which was instituted in 1843, from a fund raised for the purpose of testifying respect for the memory of the late Hon'ble George Turnour, at which time the following resolution was passed by the subscribers.

"That the interest of the money raised (£190) be devoted to give one prize yearly in the Colombo Academy, to the most advanced and best conducted scholars; that the sum so awarded be called 'The Turnour Prize,' and be placed under such regulations as the Central School Commission may establish."

In the year 1861, a Resolution was passed by the Central School Commission of Ceylon, establishing seven Queen's Scholarships in connexion with Queen's College; three being junior Scholarships, of the value of £12 per annum, tenable for three years by students in the Upper School of the Academy, to be awarded to the best answerers at the annual competitive Examinations open to all Candidates; and four being senior Scholarships, of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years by students in Queen's College, Colombo, one to be awarded each year to that student who, at the University Entrance Examination, shall stand first of the Ceylon candidates in the order of merit in the first division.

The Colombo Academy was, for many years, the only Institution in the Island, with the exception of one supported by the American Board of Missions at Batticotta near Jaffna, which professed to give a liberal education to its alumni. Several of its former students have filled and are now filling high offices on the Bench of the Supreme Court, in the Executive and Legislative Councils of Ceylon, and in other important positions.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1836 Rev Joseph Marsh.
1838 Rev. John Fearby Haslam, A. M., Cambridge.
1842 Rev. Barcroft Boake, A. B., T. C. D.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal.

Rev. Barcroft Boake, A.B., T.C.D.

Professors.

John Henry Marsh, Edinburgh.
G. S Steward, M. A., Ch. Ch. Ox.

Assistants.

Edwin Ludovici.	Adrian de Zoysa.
Daniel Gogerly.	Marcellus Perera.
John Perera.	Egbert Ludikens.
— Jansz.	— Fritsz.
Gabriel Fernando.	Vincent Siding.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College was designed by Bishop Middleton, primarily as an aid to evangelistic work; which its members were to labour to promote as well by the education of native and other youths, to be employed as missionaries, catechists, or school-masters, as by the composition of books and tracts. In 1830 the statutes were modified so as to allow of the admission of lay or general students, not intended for clerical or educational work.

FOUNDATION.

One fellowship, founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships, founded by various societies and individuals.

The holders of scholarships have rooms, boarding, and tuition, free of charge.

TRUSTEES.

The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

VISITOR.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

MEMBERS.

W Kay, D.D.,* *Principal.*

T. Skelton, M. A. *Senior Professor.*

Krishna Mohan Banerjea,† *Second Professor.*

PRINCIPALS.

1821 William Hodge Mill.

1841 George Undy Withers.

1849 William Kay.

Doveton College.

(FOUNDED, 1855.)

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a boarding and day-school, which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education.—In 1855 a legacy of two lakhs and 30,000 Rupees, was bequeathed to the Institution, by the late Captain John Doveton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Two scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to 25 per month, are annually given to the two students who pass

* Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

† Member of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service.

highest in the First division in the Entrance Examination or First Examination in Arts—The number which may be held simultaneously is restricted to eight—If held along with a Government Scholarship, its amount is deducted from the above sums. Each scholarship carries with it the privilege of free education.

A gold medal of the value of Rs. 120, is annually given to the best scholar in one of the advanced classes.

VISITOR.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.

Secretary.—R. A. Fink.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Classics and Philosophy, J. W. McCrindle, M. A., Principal.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, H. Blochmann.

English Literature, History, Physiology, &c., H. Roberts.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. A. Morgan.

1855 George Smith.

1856 J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845 and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Venerable the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

FOUNDATION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarship.*—Two scholarships of 20 Rupees a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years According to the terms of the endowment, these scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

Present Scholar.—Charles Kirkpatrick.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Medal list for 1862:—Charles Kirkpatrick, College Dept. Charles Paterson, School Department.

Course of Study.

The subjects of Examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read, are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847 Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.

1849 Rev. S. Slater.

1852 Rev. H. Sells.
1852 Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855 Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859 Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862 Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Visitors.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The Rev. the Principal of the Bishop's College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector, Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.

Divinity and Classics, Rev. F. C. Cardew. M.A.

History and English Literature, R. Boycott, Cheltenham Training College.

Mathematics, G. H. Simmons, Cheltenham Training College.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youth under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments, a College department, and a Preparatory and Normal School.

In the College department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, and Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanscrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of Natural and Revealed religion.

For the last 20 years, the average number of pupils has exceeded a thousand; of whom about a hundred and fifty belong to the College department.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 100 per month for small scholarships of 5 or 6 Rupees per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins' Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed prizes:—The Hawkins' gold medal of Rs. 100 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of 40 or 50 Rupees, founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general scholarship and regu-

lar attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for especial exercises or essays.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, ... Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Professors and Teachers, Rev. W. C. Fyfe, Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.; Rev. J. D. Don; W. Robson, M. D; Umesh Chandra Sarkar, B. A.; Ishan Chandra Ghose; Umesh Chandra Chatterjea; Ishan Chandra Singha; Brojonath Sarma; Romanath Sarma; with upwards of 20 assistant native Teachers and Pundits in the School Department.

SCHOLARS.

A considerable number are Under-graduates of the Calcutta University; some have obtained the degree of B. A. Of those who have been trained in the Institution, several are now ordained ministers of the gospel; some have proved successful teachers in Government and other Colleges and schools; some have excelled in the medical and other departments; some occupy the office of Deputy Magistrates and other influential posts in the general service of Government, and many are honourably employed in connection with Mercantile, Railway, Surveying and other operations of public utility.

La Martiniere College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by Claude Martin, a native of Lyons in France, and a Major-General in the service of His Majesty, the King of Oude. By his will he bequeathed a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Sicca Rupees, afterwards considerably augmented, to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of

Calcutta, under the direction of the Government of the Supreme Court.

Governors.

The Governor-General, the members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Advocate-General for the time being, together with four additional Governors to be elected by them annually. The four Governors so elected, with one of the ex-officio Governors, form a board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

Foundation Boys.

The Governors from time to time, select from among the Christian population of Calcutta, a sufficient number of poor boys, of an age not less than 4, nor more than 10 years, so that there may always be at the least 75 boys on the establishment of the school. These boys are entirely educated and supported out of the funds of the school. Boarders and day-scholars may be admitted at the discretion of the Governors, provided that they are not a burden on the charity.

The Institution was opened on the 1st March, 1836. It is divided into two departments, College and School. The Educational Staff consists of a Principal, a Head Master, and five assistant Masters, together with Surveying, Drawing and Music Masters and a Pundit.

Prizes and Scholarships.

A gold medal is annually awarded on the 13th of September, the anniversary of the death of the Founder, to the head boy of the College department, and prizes of books are given in all the classes.

Two Scholarships are also then awarded, tenable for two years, one in the College Department of Rs. 20 a month, one in the 1st class of the school, of Rs. 16.

ACTING GOVERNORS.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell.

The Ven. Archdeacon Pratt.

The Rev. J. C. Herdman.

Secretary and Medical Officer, F. N. Macnamara, M. D.

PRINCIPALS.

1844 A. M. W. Christopher, B. A.

1848 H. Woodrow, M. A.

1854 W. S. Atkinson, M. A.

1860 L. Ewbank, M. A.

1862 G. W. Hatten, B. A.

Head Master.

J. T. D. Cameron, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Assistant Masters.

J. Thurlow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

G. Davis. H. Gick. J. Hodges. E. R. Forbes. Drawing Master, C. Augier. Surveying Master, T. A. Jones. Music Master, G. B. Lissent. Pundit, Ramnarain Mookerjee.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a Library, a Hall, and fourteen class-rooms, was first opened.

It is supported by the funds of the London Missionary Society by voluntary contributions and by fees. The fees vary from one rupee in the highest classes to eight annas in the lowest. The number of students and scholars amounts to 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the South-west of Calcutta contains 170 boys.

The Institution is intended to give a thoroughly good secular and Christian education in English and Bengali. The course of study comprehends English, Indian and General History; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mathematics; Bengali Grammar and Literature; Sanscrit Grammar; Christian Evidences, and English Literature. Besides the general department, there is, connected with the Institution, a theological class for training Christian natives for Missionary work.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Mullens, D. D., Principal.
Rev. E. Storrow.
Rev. W. Johnson, B. A.
Rev. Surjo Kumar Ghose.
Mr. A. H. Joyce.
Sixteen native teachers and one pundit.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as in the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of study is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars, at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. H. Depelchin, Rector.

Rev. L. Veys, Prefect of Studies.

Rev. Charles de Pennaranda, Prefect of Discipline.

Professors and Masters.

Rev. J. Carbonelle, Ph. D.

Rev. F. Carette.

Rev. J. Carvan.

Rev. J. Devos.

Rev. H. Everard.

Rev. J. Hicberding.

Rev. H. Shea.

Rev. A. Stockman.

Rev. H. Vanderstuyft.

Rev A. Brisack.

Rev J. Henry.

Rev. B. Larcher.

Rev. E. Hent.

Mr. P Cauty.

Mr. E. Coutto.

Mr. J. Hyland.
Moonshee Wahed Khan.
Pundit Gopal Chunder Ghose.
Drawing Master, Mr. Bennett.
Music Master, ... { Mr. Desterbecq. Rev. B. Larcher.
Sub-prefects, ... { F. Coremans. A. Eeckman. A. Koppes. D. Vandamme.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman and W. Ward, who together with Col. Trefling, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821, it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this charter was confirmed at the special request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000 was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marsh-

man, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by two European Professors and a European Superintendent of the lower school, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College department is about *thirty*, in the school *five hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths, connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding School for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about 40 Rs monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the Library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special intention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the council are J. C. Marshman, Esq., M. Townsend, Esq. M. Wylie, Esq. Revs. J. Sale and J. Trafford; Secretary, Rev. W. Sampson.

The education is conducted by Rev. J. Trafford, A. M, Principal, Rev. W. Sampson, Professor of Mathematics, and E. Dakin, Esq., Head Master of the school.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1861.

This College was established in 1850, in connection with the mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853; and at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, the number of students on the rolls had reached 330 under the able superintendence of the Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A. the first Principal.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed theological scholarships, founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who shew themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

4. A scholarship, of the value of Rs. 5 per month at

least, is awarded to each student who has passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

FEES.

Every student is required to pay entrance and schooling fees, ranging from 4 annas to Rs. 3 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

PRINCIPALS.

1850 Rev. T. Valpy French, M. A.
1858 Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A.
1861 Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
1863 Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, Rev. C. Ellard Vines, B. A. The Rev. H. W Shackell, M.A., ex-principal, although he has declined for the future the responsible charge of the College, still continues to assist in giving instruction in various branches of study.

Head Master, R. J. Bell, Esq.

ENGLISH TEACHERS.

Mr. Williams.
Baboo Harry Churn Chuckerbutty.
Baboo Hira Lal.
Baboo Muttra Das, and others.

URDU, PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEACHERS.

Moonshee Kamer Uldin.
,, Nur Allah, and others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A Free School was founded in the year 1818 by Rajah Joy Narain Ghosal, Bahadoor, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rupees 200, increased by Government to Rupees 452, and appointed the Committee of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association for the time being trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the enquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of Science, History and Religion."

In 1853, the spacious school room provided by Joy Narain having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Thomason,	Rs.	102
Vankatacharya's,		260
Munshi Situl Sing's,		200
Rajah Sutt Churn Ghosal's,		160

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. H. D. Hubbard, M. A.,	*Principal.*
Rev. James Erhardt,	*Vice-Pincipal.*
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A.,	*Sanscrit Lecturer.*
Baboo Timothy Luther,	*Head Master.*

Nine English Teachers and eighteen Teachers for the Classical and Vernacular Languages of India.

St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded by Bishop Chapman, in 1851, and consists of two parts: the College and Collegiate School.

The College instruction comprehends two courses of study: one adapted to those who desire a general education; the

other, to those who intend to devote themselves to the ministry.

The former course consists of Lectures in Divinity, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, History, Natural Science, and the study of the English language.

The instruction in the Theological Course is in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

No scholar of the School who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University is permitted to continue in the School; he must either enter the College, or cease his connexion with the Institution.

There is also an Orphan Asylum appended to the Institution.

Visitor,	...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden,	...	Rev. George Bennett, M. A.
Lecturer in Divinity,	...	Ditto, ditto.
" Classics, &c.	...	Ditto, *(pro tem.)*.
" Singhalese,	...	Rev. C. Alwis.
" Tamil,	...	
" Music,	...	Mr. H. C. Hancock.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,	...	(Vacant).
Assistant Masters,	...	Messrs. H. C. Hancock, Tocke, Rae, F. H. Perera, Elders, and C. Perera.
Supdt. of Orphan Asylum,		Mr. S. Dias.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded in 1830. It is supported by the Church of Scotland, and is under the control of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. James Ogilvie, M. A., *Principal.*

James Wilson, Esq.

Omur Nath Bose, B. L.

Three Pundits and seventeen assistant Teachers.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 under the auspices of the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Surveyors or Sub-Overseers.

The College is divided into the Senior, First, Second and Third departments. The Senior consists of officers of the Army, the First of Civilians (English and Native); both of these departments pursuing the same course of study. The students remain for three terms and in the successful completion of their studies receive certificates and appointments as Assistant Engineers or Surveyors in the Government service. Senior department students pay 10 rupees a month, instruction is gratuitous to the rest, and in the native class are 6 Scholarships of 50 Rs. a month open to natives of the Upper Provinces only. Candidates for the 1st Department must be 18 years of age, and must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The second department consists chiefly of English soldiers, but there is also a Civilian class (English and native) attached. The students remain one term and are passed out as Overseers in the Public Works Department. Instruction is gratuitous and there are six Scholarships of 30 Rs. monthly

in the English Civil class and six of 10 Rs. monthly in the native class. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Practical Geometry and Mensuration with English Dictation and Reading.

The instruction in both the above departments, is entirely in English.

The third department is for natives only, (the instruction being in the Vernacular) who remain two terms and are passed out as Sub-Overseers or Sub-Surveyors of the 1st and 2nd class. In this department there are ten Scholarships of 10 Rs. and forty of 5 Rs. monthly. The Entrance Examination comprises Arithmetic, Geometry and Mensuration with Urdu Dictation and Reading.

The course of study varies in the different departments, but includes Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying and Drawing for all, besides instruction for the higher departments in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Photography.

The following is the detail of the four principal subjects for the two higher departments.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Spherical Trigonometry.

Civil Engineering.

Building materials, their nature, uses and strength, principles of general construction, including earthwork, masonry and carpentry. Special constructions, such as Roads, Bridges, Buildings, Irrigation works and Railways, applied Mechanics, Machinery, Designing, Estimating, Laying out work.

Surveying.

Use and adjustment of instruments, viz., Chain, Compass, Sextant, Level and Theodolite, taught practically in the field. Execution of Surveys with the Chain and the Com-

pass, Theodolite and plane Table. Trigonometrical Surveying, Levelling, Contouring, Practical Astronomy.

Drawing.

Construction of Scales, making Plans and Sections from actual measurements. Mapping and a regular course of Engineering. Architectural, Mechanical and Perspective Drawing.

The subjects taught to the two lower departments are of course both fewer and are more restricted.

The number of students now in the College is 140 viz. 6 Officers, 10 Civilians, 62 Soldiers, and 62 Natives.

The preceptive Staff of the College is as follows :—

Major J. G. Medley, R. E., Principal.

Lieutenant J. Browne, R. E., Assistant Principal.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham, R. E , ditto ditto, officiating.

Murray Thomson, Esq., M. D., F. R. S. E., Professor of Experimental Science.

Mr. P. Keay, Head Master.

Sergeant Graham, Assistant ditto.

W. Scotland, Esq. Drawing Master.

Sergeant G. Pearce, Assistant Drawing Master,

Behari Lall, 1st Native Master.

Sheikh Becha, 2nd ditto ditto.

Fusseh Ooddeen, 3rd ditto ditto.

Shumbhoo Doss, Native Surveying Master,

Guneshee Lall, Native Drawing Master.

Futteh Chund, ditto ditto.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English school in the Province.

In the College department there are two classes; in the first of which there are eight students and in the second six, all of whom have passed the Entrance Examination. Of these one is a Musulman, four are Christians and nine are Hindus.

The four religions represented in the school are the Hindu, Musulman, Sikh and Christian. The greater part being Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small owing to the fact that they compose a small part of their community.

The Instructive Staff consists of the Rev. J. Newton, M. A. The Rev. C. D. Forman, M. A., Principal, J. Newton, Jr. M. D., Mr. G. D. Maitra, Head Master and fourteen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This Institution was established at the beginning of the present year (1865), in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and is open to all matriculated students of the University.

The course of study is, that prescribed by the University for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations with the addition of the Bible and Christian Evidences.

The monthly fee required for each student is at present Rs. 2, with an admission fee of Rs. 2.

An endowment has been provided by the liberality of the friends of native education in England sufficient to maintain four Theological Scholarships, two of rupees 10 per month, and two of rupees 5, intended to encourage the study of Moral Philosophy and History in connection with revealed truth. The elections to these Scholarships will take place annually.

Scholarships to the extent of about Rs. 50, and tenable for a month, are also given to those students who stand highest in the monthly Examinations.

The instructive staff of the College is as follows :—

The Rev. J. Barton, M. A., Principal.

The Rev. R. P. Greaves, M. A., Vice-Principal.

The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B A.

Rev. S. Dyson.

Baboo Prossunno Coomar Roy, M A.

Baboo Tara Churn Chatterjee.

Pundit Ramnarain Vidyaratna.

The Rev. H. W. Shackell, M. A. also officiated as Principal for the first two months from the opening of the College.

The management of the College is vested in a Board of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President; and the Missionaries attached to the College are mainly supported, as its name indicates, by the Cathedral Church Mission Fund made over to the Church Missionary Society in 1857 by the late Bishop Wilson, by whom the Fund was originated.

VII.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination.

1864.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiners. { Rev. J. Graves, M. A.
G. Bellett, M. A.

N. B.—*Answers to questions are to be expressed in sentences, and not by detached words. Mark the line of the passage before each answer.*

I.

Some say that in the origin of things,
When all creation started into birth,
The infant elements received a law
From which they swerve not since; that under force
Of that controlling ordinance they move,
And need not His immediate hand, who first
Prescribed their course, to regulate it now.
Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God
Th' incumbrance of His own concerns, and spare
The great Artificer of all that moves
The stress of a continual act, the pain
Of unremitted vigilance and care,

As too laborious and severe a task.
So man the moth is not afraid, it seems,
To span Omnipotence, and measure might
That knows no measure, by the scanty rule
And standard of his own, that is to-day,
And is not ere to-morrow's sun go down.

Line 4.—What part of speech is '*since*'? Give its exact meaning here.

„ 6.—Give the precise meaning of '*immediate*' here, as distinguished from its common meaning.

„ 7.—'*to regulate it.*' What is the antecedent to '*it*'?

„ 11.—Explain and parse '*stress.*'

„ 13.—Fill up the ellipses after the words '*as*' and '*task*' Illustrate, by short sentences, any two other significations of '*as.*'

„ 15.—Express plainly the meaning of, '*to span Omnipotence.*'

„ 16.—Express by one word '*that knows no measure.*'

What words are connected by the preposition '*by*'?

„ 17.—What noun is understood after '*his own*'? Express more clearly, 'that is to day,' and is not, &c. Parse the word '*that*' in lines, 4, 5, 10.

II.

Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
To Miss, the Mercer's plague, from shop to shop
Wand'ring and litt'ring with unfolded silks

The polish'd counter, and approving none,
Or promising with smiles to call again.
Nor him, who, by his vanity seduced,
And sooth'd into a dream that he discerns
The difference of a Guido from a daub,
Frequents the crowded auction.

Line 1.—To whom does '*he*' refer?

'*Wiser.*' Wiser than whom?

Explain 'gives his noon to Miss, the Mercer's plague.'

Scan lines 3 and 7, dividing the feet and marking the quantities.

,, 5.—Parse 'him,' 'who,' 'seduced.'

,, 6,7.—Explain 'that he discerns the difference of a Guido from a daub.'

III.

The Providence that meant
A longer date to the far nobler beast,
Spared yet again th' ignobler for his sake.
And now, his prowess proved, and his sincere,
Incurable obduracy evinced,
His rage grew cool.

Explain '*meant a longer date.*'

Which was '*the nobler beast*' and which the '*ignobler*'?

'*His prowess.*' Whose prowess?

Parse 'proved' and '*evinced.*'

IV.

Paraphrase the following passage:—

He is the happy man, whose life ev'n now
Shows somewhat of that happier life to come;
Who, doom'd to an obscure but tranquil state,

Is pleased with it, and, were he free to choose,
Would make his fate his choice; whom peace, the fruit
Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith,
Prepare for happiness; bespeak him one
Content indeed to sojourn while he must
Below the skies, but having there his home.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiners. { C. W. HATTEN, B. A.
REV. W. SAMPSON.

1. Paraphrase the following passage:—

The simplicity, conciseness and antiquity of custom, give an air of majesty and immutability that inspires awe and veneration; but new laws are too apt to be voluminous, perplexed, and indeterminate; whence must necessarily arise neglect, contempt, and ignorance. As every human institution is subject to gross imperfections, so laws must necessarily be liable to the same inconveniences, and their defects soon discovered. Thus, through the weakness of one part all the rest are liable to be brought into contempt. But such weaknesses in a custom, for very obvious reasons, evade an examination; besides, a friendly prejudice always stands up in their favour.

2. What are the *degrees of comparison* of little, red, dry, dangerous, well?

3. Point out the prefixes in the following words, stating their meanings, and the languages whence they are derived:—Antagonist, outdo, diagonal, foresee,

antecedent, ignoble, predominant, betimes, reiteration, monopoly.

4. What are the *essential* parts of every sentence? How can the *simple subject* be *qualified* or *enlarged?*

5. Write down as many meanings as you can of the following words:—Minute, mean, means, tropical.

6. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) True genius walks along a line.

(*b*) Another has written a book himself, and being condemned for a dunce, he turns a sort of king's evidence in criticism.

(*c*) We may not find the philosopher's stone, but we shall probably hit on some new inventions in pursuing it.

(*d*) That the centre of gravity of the body of the animal may move but little, and rest always in the direction of the two points which are not in motion.

(*e*) Whose mind, like his microscope, perceives nature only in detail.

Parse the last sentence:—

7. Analyze the following complex sentence:—

The personal and perpetual antipathy he had for that family, to whose place he thought his own abilities had a right, gave a glow to his style, and an edge to his manner, that never yet have been equalled in political writing.

8. What do you understand by "abstraction in study"?

LATIN.

Examiner.—Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.

Horace, Carminum, lib. i. 28.

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
  Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
  Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest
Aërias tentasse domos, animoque rotundum
  Percurrisse polum, morituro.
Occidit et Pelopis genitor, conviva deorum,
  Tithonusque remotus in auras,
Et Jovis arcanis Minos admissus: habentque
  Tartara Panthoiden, iterum Orco
Demissum: quamvis, clypeo Trojano refixo
  Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem Morti concesserat atræ;
  Judice te non sordidus auctor
Naturæ verique. Sed omnes una manet nox
  Et calcanda semel via leti.
Dant alios Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti:
  Exitio est avidum mare nautis:
Mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera; nullum
  Sæva caput Proserpina fugit

1. Give in correct English as close a translation of the above as you can.

2. In what cases are the following nouns and pronouns? and why?—*Numero* (1); *tibi* (4); *arcanis* (9); *Orco* (10); *morti* (13); *Marti* (17); *exitio* and *nautis* (18).

3. Give the derivations and primary meanings of—*cohibent* (2); *percurrisse* (6); *arcanis* (9); *concesserat* (13); *sordidus* (14).

4. Distinguish *avarus* and *avidus*; *occìdo* and *occído*; *clypeus* and *scutum*; *cutis* and *pellis*; *semel* and *simul*; *conviva* and *hospes*; *admissus* and *demissus*; *exidium* and *exitium*.

5.—(*a*) Parse "Nullum sæva caput Proserpina fugit."

(*b*) What is the imagery of the 17th verse?

(*c*) Explain the allusion in verses 11-13,—"quamvis," &c.

(*d*) What different opinions have been formed of the construction of this ode, and how do they affect the interpretation of "cohibent" (2), and "Judice te" (14).

6. Translate into Latin:—"The first and greatest of all the gods was Jupiter. He was born and brought up in the island of Crete. When he had grown to maturity [adolesco], he expelled his father from the kingdom, and so divided it with his brothers that he should hold the rule of heaven and earth, Neptune of the sea, and Pluto of the lower regions. Neptune and Pluto were, however, obedient to him."

LATIN.

Examiner.—W. Heeley, B. A.

Catiline, cap. 37.

Translate the following:—

Neque solum illis aliena mens erat, qui conscii con-

jurationis fuerunt; sed omnino cuncta plebes novarum rerum studio Catiline incepta probabat. Id adeo more suo videbatur facere. Nam semper in civitate, quibus opes nullæ sunt, bonis invident, malos extollunt; vetera odere, nova exoptant; odio suarum rerum mutari omnia student; turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, quoniam egestas facile habetur sine damno. Sed urbana plebes, ea vero præceps erat multis de caussis. Primum omnium, qui ubique probro atque petulantia maxume præstabant; item alii, per dedecora patrimoniis amissis; postremo omnes quos flagitium aut facinus domo expulerat, hi Romam, sicuti in sentinam, confluxerant. Deinde multi, memores Sullanæ victoriæ, quod ex gregariis militibus alios senatores videbant, alios ita divites, uti regio victu atque cultu ætatem agerent, sibi quisque, si in armis foret, ex victoria talia sperabat. Præterea inventus, quæ in agris manuum mercede inopiam toleraverat, privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, urbanum otium ingrato labori prætulerat; eos atque alios omnes malum publicum alebat.

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1. Parse the words, *plebes, odere, foret.* What are *gregarii milites,* and whence so called?

2. *Romam confluxerant.* Explain this accusative. Put into Latin, 'I lived at Rome,' 'I lived at Athens.' What is the present tense of *confluxerant?*

3. Derive *præceps, conjuratio, inopia, petulantia.*

4. Videbant ut agerent.
   Videbant ut agant.
   Vident, ut agerent.

Videbant, quòd agebant.

Videbant agere.

Which of these forms are correct, and which incorrect? What is the difference between *videbatur facere*, and *videbator fecisse?*

5. What is the force of the *de* in the words, *dedecus, desilire, demonstrat, deinde?*

6. Decline *domus.* What part of speech is *domi?* What is the genitive of *respublica,* of *paterfamilias?*

7. Put into Latin :—

He was charged with a crime.
I will go to see him.
He taught him Greek.
Loaded with infamy.
He will go to heaven if you bid him.
I hope there will be peace.
He belonged to the other party.
I was at my own house.
His house was next to the temple of Jupiter.

SANSCRIT,—Morning.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English.

इति ब्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां
शशाक मेना न नियन्तुमुद्यमात्।
क ईप्सितार्थस्थिरनिश्चयं मनः
पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत्॥

कदाचिदासन्नसखीमुखेन सा
मनीरथज्ञं पितरं मनस्विनी
अयाचतारण्यनिवासमात्मनः
फलोदयान्ताय तपःसमाधये ॥
अथानुरूपाभिनिवेशतोषिणा
कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा मरीयसा।
प्रजासु पश्चात् प्रथितं तदाख्यया
जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखण्डिमत् ॥
यथा प्रसिद्धैर्मधुरं शिरोरुहै-
र्जटाभिरप्येवमभूत्तदाननम्।
न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं
सशैवलासङ्गमपि प्रकाशते ॥
महार्हशय्यापरिवर्त्तनच्युतैः
स्वकेशपुष्पैरपि या स्म दूयते।
अशेत सा बाहुलतोपधायिनी
निषेदुषी स्थण्डिलएव केवले ॥
पुनर्ग्रहीतुं नियमस्थया तया
द्वयेऽपि निक्षेप इवार्पितं द्वयम्।
लतासु तन्वीषु विलासचेष्टितं
विलोलदृष्टं हरिणाङ्गनासु च ॥

2. What parts of speech are ध्रुवेच्छां अतण्यनिवासं।

3. Parse निषेदुषी What would be the masculine singular of it.

4. What is the meaning of निक्षेपः in the above passage.

5. Paraphrase the following passage:

पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपम्।
दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषी यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते ॥

सर्व्वाभिः सर्व्वदा चन्द्रस्तं कलाभिर्निषेवते ।
नादत्ते केवलां लेखां हरचूडामणीकृताम् ॥
व्यावृत्तगतिरुद्यानं कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् ।
न वाति वायुस्तत्पार्श्वे तालवृन्तानिलाधिकम् ॥
पर्य्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य पुष्पसम्भारतत्पराः ।
उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते ॥
तस्योपायनयोग्यानि रत्नानि सरितां पतिः ।
कथमप्यम्भसामन्तरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते ॥
ज्वलन्मणिशिखास्वेनं वासुकिप्रमुखा निशि ।
स्थिरप्रदीपतामेत्य भुजङ्गाः पर्य्युपासते ॥

6. Give the roots of the following verbs and say to what conjugations they severally belong :

मेनिरे वेत्सि आत्य उदीर्यते अवाप्य विभर्षि ।

7. Give the 3rd person singular dual and plural present tense की the 2nd person singular Imperative गी and 3rd person singular and dual of 2nd Preterite ठी of the following verbs :

क्लिश् शम वच श्रु श्वास हृ हा राज ।

8. Give the etymological meaning of the following words :

शिखण्डी कपाली शशी गन्धवहः ।

9. Give the past passive participles (क्त) of शुष वह खन दम ।

10. Translate the following sentences into English :

विद्वत्त्वञ्च नृपत्वञ्च नैव तुल्यं कदाचन ।
स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा विद्वान् सर्व्वत्र पूज्यते ॥
यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिकाः सम्प्रपद्यते ।
तथोद्यमपरित्यक्तं न फलं कर्मणः स्मृतं ॥
उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्य्याणि न मनोरथैः ।
न हि सिंहस्य सुप्तस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः ॥

SANSCRIT,—Afternoon.

Examiner.—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English.

उद्यद्विद्रुमकान्तिभिः किसलयैस्ताम्रां त्विषं बिभ्रतो-
भृङ्गालीविरुतैः कलैरविशदव्याहारलीलाभृतः ।
घूर्णन्तो मलयानिलाहतिचलैः शाखासमूहैर्मुहु-
र्भान्तिं प्राप्य मधुप्रसङ्गमधुना मत्ता, इवामी द्रुमाः ॥
मूले गण्डूषसेकासव इव वकुलैर्वास्यते पुष्पवृष्ट्या
मध्वाताम्रे तरुण्या मुखशशिनि चिराच्चम्पकान्यद्य भान्ति ।
आकर्णाशोकपादाहतिषु च रसतां निर्भरं नूपुराणां
झङ्कारस्यानुगीतैरनुकरणमिवारभ्यते भृङ्गसार्थः ।

2. Parse त्विषं and बिभ्रतः
3. Name the trees mentioned in the last sloka.
4. Render the following passage into Sanscrit.

भट्टिणि, आसस्सं ज्जेव्व किं ण पक्खदि भट्टिणी? इअं क्खु सा निरंतरबिभस्सकुसुमसोहिणी भट्टिणीए परिग्गहिदा माहवीलदा; एसा क्खु अवरा णोमालिआलदा, जाए अआलकुसुमसमुग्गमसद्धालुणा भट्टिणा अणुदिणं आआसो-अदि आप्प; ता इदं अतिक्कमिअ, दी सदीज्जेव्व सो रत्ता-सोअपाअवो जहिं देवी पूअं णिव्वत्तइस्सदि ॥

5. Paraphrase the following passage.

कण्ठे कृत्वावशेषं कनकमयमधः पृष्ठलादाम कर्षन्
क्रान्त्वा द्वाराणि चञ्चच्चलचरणरणत्किङ्किणीचक्रवालः ।
दत्तातङ्को गणानामनुहतसरणिः संभ्रमादश्वपालैः
प्रभ्रष्टोऽयं शवङ्कः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मन्दिरं मन्दुरायाः ॥
नष्टं वर्षवरैर्मनुष्यगणनाभावादपास्य त्रपा-
मन्तः कञ्चुकिकञ्चुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः ।
पर्यन्ताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं

कुब्जा नीचतयैव यान्ति शनकैरात्मेच्छया शङ्किनः ॥

6. Explain the compounds दत्तातङ्कः अनुस्तसरणिः एष ब्रह्मा सरोजे रजनिकरकलाशेखरः शङ्करोऽयं दोर्भिर्दैत्यान्तकोऽसौ सधनुरसिगदाचक्रचिह्नैश्चतुर्भिः। एषोऽप्यैरावतस्थस्त्रिदशपतिरमी देवि देवास्तथान्ये नृत्यन्ति व्योम्नि चैतास्त्वलचरणरणन्नूपुरा दिव्यनार्य्यः ॥

7. Explain the following words: रजनिकरकलाशेखरः दैत्यान्तकः सधनुरसिगदाचक्रचिह्नैः।

8. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:

Vichitra, the son of Santanu, the king of Hustinapoor, had no male issue, but two legitimate daughters, and one, Pandea, who was illegitimate. Vyasa, the gooroo, or spiritual guide, of the royal family, the son of Santanu, had by Pandea, his own niece and spiritual daughter, a son called Pandoo, who succeeded to his grandfather's throne. Pandoo married Koontee, the sister of Bosoodeva, the aunt of Krishna and Bularama.

BENGALI.

Examiners, { BABOO RAJKRISHNA BANERJEA. PUNDIT HURRY NAUTH SURMA.

I. আমি চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বিনাশ নিমিত্ত গুপ্তপ্রণিধি-সকল নিযোজিত করিয়া তাহাদিগের সাহায্যার্থ ও বিপক্ষ পক্ষের ভেদসাধনার্থ দ্রবিণপূর্ণ কোষসঞ্চয়দ্বারা শকটদাসকে নগরমধ্যেই রাখিয়া আসিয়াছি। এবং শত্রু পক্ষের আন্তরিক বৃত্তান্ত পরিগ্রহের নিমিত্ত জীবসিদ্ধি প্রভৃতি প্রধান সুহৃদ্গণকে নিযোজিত করিয়াছি। এক্ষণে দৈব যদি চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বর্ম্মরূপী না হয়েন, তাহা হইলে মদীয় বুদ্ধিরূপ সুতীক্ষ্ণ বাণ অবশ্যই তাহার মর্ম্মভেদ করিবে।

1. What is the meaning and etymology of গুপ্ত and প্রণিধি?

2. Explain বিপক্ষপক্ষের ভেদসাধনার্থ।

3. Give the meaning of and mention the *samásas* (সমাস) in দুর্বিণপূর্ণ কোষসঞ্চয়.

4. Give the meaning and derivation of আন্তরিক and পরিগ্রহ.

5. Explain clearly "এক্ষণে দৈব যদি চন্দ্রগুপ্তের বর্ম্মরূপী না হয়েন, তাহা হইলে মদীয় বুদ্ধিরূপ সুতীক্ষ্ণ বাণ অবশ্যই তাহার মর্ম্মভেদ করিবে।"

II. দ্বিতীয় বন্দী কহিল, মহারাজ, বিধাতা আপনাকে অনির্ব্বচনীয় কার্য্যসাধনের নিমিত্ত নিখিল-গুণগ্রামের একমাত্র নিধানস্বরূপ সৃষ্টি করিয়াছেন; ভারতবর্ষীয় যাবতীয় রাজন্যগণ আপনকার আজ্ঞানুবর্ত্তী; ভবাদৃশ পুরুষার্থশালী বিজয়ী সার্ব্বভৌমের আজ্ঞাভঙ্গ, করিকুম্ভ-বিদারণকারী কেশরীর দংষ্ট্রাভঙ্গের ন্যায়, কখনই সম্ভবনীয় হইতে পারে না।

1. Give the meanings of অনির্ব্বচনীয়, গুণগ্রাম, and নিধানস্বরূপ.

2. Explain clearly "ভবাদৃশ পুরুষার্থশালী বিজয়ী সার্ব্বভৌমের আজ্ঞাভঙ্গ, করিকুম্ভবিদারণকারী কেশরীর দংষ্ট্রাভঙ্গের ন্যায়, কখনই সম্ভবনীয় হইতে পারে না"

3. Give the etymology of the words ভবাদৃশ, বিজয়ী, সার্ব্বভৌম, and কেশরী.

III. যে ব্যক্তি অতুল বিক্রমশালী ধরণীন্দ্র নন্দকৃত যৎকিঞ্চিৎ অপমান সহিতে না পারিয়া অতিসামান্য অপরাধে তদীয় সমূলচ্ছেদ করিয়াছে, সে আত্মকৃত রাজার নিকট এরূপ অপদস্থ হইয়া কখনই প্রতিহিংসা-পরাঙ্মুখ হইবে না, অবশ্যই পূর্ব্ববৎ প্রতিজ্ঞারূঢ় হইয়া চন্দ্রগুপ্তের অনিষ্ট সাধন করিবে।

1. Derive the words অতুল, অপমান, অপদস্থ, and পরাঙ্মুখ.

2. Mention the *samásas* (সমাস) in the words ধরণীন্দ্র, নন্দকৃত, সমূলচ্ছেদ, আত্মকৃত, প্রতিহিংসাপরাঙ্মুখ, and প্রতিজ্ঞারূঢ়.

IV. Translate the following passage into Bengali:—

When you look around you in a room, you may perhaps think that there is nothing in it, besides the people, the furniture, and other things which you can see. But it is full of something which you cannot see. It is full of air, which fills the room around us, and above us, in every part. Without fresh air we could not live, nor could fire burn, or plants grow without it. If a person were shut up in a small room, in which the doors and windows were so close that no air could get in, he would soon die.

BENGALI.

Examiners, { Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
Rev. Loll Behari De.

1. Explain the following passage, and mention the instances of *Samas* contained in it :—

জেম্‌স ওয়াট অসামান্য দরিদ্র সন্তান হইয়াও অলোকসামান্য বুদ্ধিশক্তি, মহোৎসাহ, শীলতা ও অবিচলিত অধ্যবসায় প্রভাবে শিক্ষা বিষয়ে ও শাস্ত্রালোচনায় জন সমাজে অগ্রগণ্য হইয়াছিলেন। অতি শৈশব কালেই প্রকৃত পদার্থ গুণের অনুশীলনে তাঁহার প্রগাঢ় অনুরাগ জন্মে।

2. Analyse the following words :—

প্রত্যানীত, ত্রিংশদ্দুরাচার, বাগাড়ম্বর, দামোদর, and সমুদ্যক্ত.

3. Give the roots of the words,—দ্বীপ, সম্রাট্, বিদ্যা, and ব্যাঘাত.

4. What are the feminines of রাজা, বহু, রম্য, মহান্, and বিদ্বান্?

5. Give the meanings of the words,—পরিখা, প্রাড়্বিবাক, শিবির, শৌর্য্য, ত্রোটক, বাগ্মী, উপল, মুদ্রাদোষ, ইয়ত্তা, and অবগুণ্ঠন.

6. Write a short essay on the sentence,—"সত্যই স্বর্গের সোপান."

7. Translate the following passage into English:—

আকবরশাহের অবয়ব নিতান্ত সাধারণ মানবগণের দেহতুল্য ছিল না অর্থাৎ তিনি যাদৃশ বলীয়ান্ ও সাহসান্বিত ছিলেন দেহটিও তাদৃশ দীর্ঘ ও ক্ষমতাশীল ছিল। মৃগয়াগমনে তিনি বিলক্ষণ তৎপর ছিলেন অর্থাৎ জীবনাবধি শিকার করিতে ক্ষণমাত্রও অনুৎসাহ ছিলেন না।

PERSIAN POETRY, BOSTAN.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following into English prose.

ترا عشق همچون خودي آب و گل
ربا يد همين صبر و آرام دل
به بيداريش فتنه بر خد و خا ل
بخواب اندرش پاے بند خيل
بصدقش چنان سر نهين بر قدم
كه بيني جها ن با وجو دش عدم
چو در چشم شاهد نيايد زرت
ز ر و خاک يكسان نما يد برت
دگر با كست بر نيا يد نفس
كه تا او نماند دگر جا ى كس
تو گوئي بچشم اندرش منزل است
و گر چشم بر هم نهي در دل است
نه اندیشه از كس كه رسوا شوي
نه قوت كه يكدم شكيبا شوي

گرت جان بخواهد بکف بر نهي
ورت تیغ بر سر نهد سر نهي

(*a*) What is the difference between نَقْش and نَفَس? What are the plurals of both?

(*b*) What is the difference between قُوْت and قُوَت?

(*c*) What part of the verb is نهي? Give the infinitive, and 2nd person singular of the present, aorist, past, imperative and present subjunctive of the same verb.

2. Translate into Persian prose the following passage :—

"Mohammad Toghlaq, hearing of the insurrection, lost no time in marching against the rebels, and, coming up with their forces, fought them on the same spot of ground which had been occupied by Ala Uddeen, in his first encounter with the Hindus of the Deccan. He obtained a signal victory, and laid siege to Dawlatabad; but the news of the insurrection at Delhi, obliged him to leave the army and return to his capital."

3. Paraphrase the following passage :—

یکی نیشکر داشت در طبقري
چپ و راست گردنده بر مشقري
بصاحب دلي گفت در کنج ده
که بستان و چون دست یا ني بده
بگفت آن خردمند نیکو سرشت
جوابی که بر دل بباید نوشت
ترا صبر بر من نباشد مگر
و لیکن مرا باشد از نیشگر
حلاوت ندارد شکر در نیش
چو باشد قضای تلخ از پیش

(*a*) What is the final ي in تبقري? How many final ي are there in Persian?

(*b*) Give the infinitive of بستان and the imperative of يابي and the future 1st person plural of بده.

GULISTAN AND ANWARI SOHAILI.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following passage into English.

اگر گنجي كني بر عاصيان بخش • رسد مر هرگدائي را بر نجي
چرا نساني از هريك جوے سيم • كه گرد آيد ترا هر روز گنجي
ملك زاده روے ازين سخن درهم كشيد و موافق راے بلندش نيامد
و مر اورا زجر فرمود و گفت مرا خداوند تعالى مالك اين ممالك
كرده است تا بخورم و ببخشم نه پاسبانم كه نگهدارم

قارون هلاك شد كه چهل خانه گنج داشت
نوشيروان نمرد كه نام نكو گذاشت

(*a*) Parse رسد مر هرگدائي را برنجي

(*b*) What is the ش in بلندش? Could the same meaning be expressed otherwise?

(*c*) How many kinds of personal pronouns are there in Persian?

(*d*) Who was *Kârún*, and who *Nawshirwan*,—and what is the moral the poet meant to point in the couplet in which their names occur?

2. Translate the following into English.

پس قصهٔ ظلم باشد و ربودن فرزندان به تفصيل بار گفتند ان
پسر گفت گردن از حكم قضا و فرمان قدر پيچيدن نه طريق بندگانست
اما مسبب الاسباب هر دردى را دوائى مقرر كرده و هر رنجى
را شفائى فرستاده - يمكن كه اگر در دفع اين غايله سعي بجاے
آريد و در حل اين عقده قدمي برداريد هم اين بلا از سر ما مندفع
گردد و هم اين بار از دل شما بر خيزد كنجشگان را اين سخن موافق

آمد و یکی از ایشا بتعهد حال بچگان توقف نمود و دیگری بچارهٔ
جوئوئي پرواز کرد چون قدرے راه ببرد در اندیشهٔ آن افتاد که آیا
کجا روم و درد دل خود را با که گویم *

(*a*) Why is *hamzah* placed over the final *h* قصه? How many kinds of final *h* are there in Persian?

(*b*) What part of speech is رسودن in the above sentence?

(*c*) Parse مسبب‌الاسباب, and explain fully its meaning.

(*d*) What are the infinitive, imperative, and third singular past tense of آرید?

URDU.

ARAISH I MAHFIL.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

شاه جهان اباد سے تیس کوس کي مسافت پر پاني پت
ایك قدیم قصبه هی شیخ شرف بو علي قلندر وهین پیدا هوا اور
چالیس برس کا هو کے دلي مین ایا پهر خواجه قطب الدین کي
خدمت میں مشرف هوا لیکن بیس برس تلک علوم ظاهري کي
تحصیل مین رها جب نور رباني کي تجلي اسکے ائینه باطن میں
هوئي ساري کتابیں جمنا میں ڈبودیں اور مسافرت اختیار کي
جس وقت روم مین پهنچا شمس تبریز و مولوي روم سے استفاده
اٹهایا سواے انکے بهي وهان کے اکثر اولیا سے بهت سا فائده پایا
ندان اپنے وطن کو پهر جب که وهاں پهنچا کنج عزلت مین بیٹها
یهاں تلك که جهان سے اٹهه گیا اسکے بعي کشف کرامات کا ایك
عالم گوا هي اور مزار ایك جهان کي زیارت گاه *

(*a*) Where is Shahjehanabad, why was it called so, and has it any other names?

(*b*) How is Paniput remarkable in Indian History?

(*c*) What part of speech is مشرف ?

(*d*) Explain علوم ظاهری - نور رباني and ائینهٔ باطن

(*e*) Give the singulars of the plurals کرامات - اولیا - علوم

2. Translate the following passages into Urdu:

"Mohammad Toghlaq, hearing of the insurrection, lost no time in marching against the rebels, and, coming up with their forces, fought them on the same spot of ground which had been occupied by Alá Uddeen, in his first encounter with the Hindus of the Deccan. He obtained a signal victory, and laid siege to Dawlatabad; but the news of the insurrection at Delhi obliged him to leave the army and return to his capital."

3. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed in Hindustani?

4. Mention some of the most ordinary forms of compound verbs used in Hindustani, and state how they are formed.

URDU.

IKHWAN US-SUFA.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following into English prose:

بادشاہ نے بموجب اسکے کہنے کے حکم کیا کہ ہاں تمام اعیان
و ارکان جنوں کے حاضر ہوں چنانچہ موافق اِس تفصیل کے قاضي
آل برجیس مفتي آل ناہید دانشمند اولاد بیدا حکماء گروہ لقمان
صاحب تجربہ بني ہ ماں عقلاء بني کیواں اہل عزیمت آل بہرام
کے حاضر ہوئے بادشاہ نے اُنسے فرمایا کہ نے انسان وحیواں ہمارے

یہان نالشي لئے هیں اور همارے ملك میں اکر پناہ لي هی تمام
حیواں ادمیوں کے ظلم وتعدي کا شکواہ کرتے هیں یہہ صلاح بتاوء کہ
اں کے ساتھہ کیا کیا چاهئے اور معاملہ اں کا کس طرح فیصل کیجئے •

(*a*) Why is نے used after the word بادشاہ in the first sentence of the above? Give the general rules for the use of this particle, and give examples with the object in inflected and uninflected forms.

(*b*) Is the construction بموجب اسکے کہنے کے regular, according to the rules of Hindustani grammar?

(*c*) Correct the errors in the following passage.

فقیہ نے کہي بیت المال سے دیا جایگا پھر وہ صاحب عزیعت
کہي بیت المال میں اتنے خزانہ کہاں هو جو انکا قیمت کو کفایت
کریں اور بعضے ادمیوں بیچیگنے بھي نہیں

2. Give some idea of the argument of the *Ikhwân us-Safa*.

3. Render the following phrases into idiomatic Urdu.

(*a*) This is like unto that.

(*b*) This place is fourteen miles further from Delhi than from Meerut.

(*c*) Do not go till I come.—Let him come in immediately.

(*d*) I should have accepted the appointment had I had the offer.

HINDI.—Morning Paper.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Bannerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

सीता अनुज समेत प्रभु नील जलद तनु श्याम।
मम हिय बसहु निरन्तर सगुण रूप श्रीराम॥

अस कहि योग अगिनि तनु जारा ।
राम कृपा बैकुण्ठ सिधारा ॥
ताते मुनि हरि लीनन भयेऊ ।
प्रथमहिं भेद भक्ति बर लयेऊ ॥
ऋषि निकाय मुनिबर गति देखी ।
सुखी भये निज हृदय बिसेषी ॥
अस्तुति करहिं सकल मुनिन्दानि ।
जयति प्रणत हित करुणा कन्दा ॥
पुनि रघु नाथ चले बन आगे ।
मुनिबर बृन्द पुलकि सङ्ग लागे ॥
अस्थि समूह देखि रघु राया ।
पूछा मुनिन्ह लागि अति दाया ॥
जानतहहु का पूछहु स्वामी ।
समदरशी तुम अन्तरजामी ॥
निशिचर निकर सकल मुनि खाये ।
सुनि रघु नाथ नयन जल छाये ॥

2. Give the etymological meanings of अनुज जलद निशिचर ।

3. Paraphrase the following passage:

देखि राम अति रुचिर तलावा ।
मज्जन कीन्ह परम सुख पावा ॥
देखी सुन्दर तरुबर छाया ।
बैठे अनुज सहित रघु राया ॥
तहं पुनि सकल देव मुनि आये ।
अस्तुति करि निज धाम सिधाये ॥
बैठे परम प्रसन्न कृपाला ।
कहत अनुज सन कथा रसाला ॥
बिरहवन्त भगवन्तहि देखी ।

नारद मन भा सोच बिसेषी ॥
मोरि आपकरि अङ्गीकारा ।
सहत राम नाना दुख भारा ॥
ऐसे प्रभुहि बिलोकौं जाई ।
पुनि नबनिहि असि अवसर आई ॥
यह बिचारि नारद कर बीना ।
गये जहां प्रभु सुख आसीना ॥
गावत राम चरित मृदु बानी ।
प्रेम सहित बहु भान्ति बखानी ॥

4. What story about Narada is alluded to in the 11th and 12th lines of the above passage?

एवमस्तु कहि रमानिवासा ।
हरषि चले कुम्भज ऋषि पासा ॥
मुनि प्रणाम करि युग कर जोरी ।
सुनहु नाथ कछु बनती मोरी ॥

5. What is meant by रमानिवासा and कुम्भज ?

6. Explain the following lines :

केहरि सम नहिं करि बर लवा कि बाज समान ।
प्रभु सेवक इमि जानहु मानहु बचन प्रमान ॥

7. Give the etymology of केहरि and करि ।

भये कालबस मूढ़ सब जानहिं नहिं रघुबीर ।
मसक फूंक किमि मेरु उड़ सुनहु गरुड़ मति धीर ॥

8. What is the meaning of कालबस ? Explain the 2nd line.

अस कहि चले तहां प्रभु जहां कपट मृग बीच ।
देव हर्ष बिस्मय बिबस चातक बरषा बीच ॥

9. Explain the allusion in the 2nd line.

10. What is meant by कपट मृग ?

HINDI.—Afternoon Paper.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

जिस देश के नगरों में अच्छे २ स्थान दूकानें बाजार देवाले बीमार खाने पाठशाला आदि होते हैं उस देश के मनुष्यों की बुद्धिवानी और मनुष्यता सराहने के योग्य होती है और ऐसेही देशों में किसान लोग खेती का काम भी अधिक करते हैं और कूए तालाब नहरें सराय मुसाफिर खाने थाने के मकान आदि सबही बहुत दुरुस्त रहते हैं और वहां व्योपार की भी चरचरी होती है इसी कारण और २ देशकी सुखदायक चीजें वहां पहुंच जाती हैं और देश में ऐसे मनुष्यों क होने से राज का प्रबंध भी अच्छा होता है और बलवान किसी दीन को सता नहीं सक्ता और कदाचित् ऐसा करे तो दंड पाता है इस कारन लोग निर्भय ही अपने २ उद्योग में लगे रहते हैं और ऐसे ही राजा की बड़ाई होती है जिसके राज में प्रजा के धन प्राण की रक्षा रहती है॥

फोज रखने से राजाओं का यही प्रयोजन है कि हमारे देश में जो लोग अनेकों के सुख के लिये अच्छे२ पदार्थ बनाते हैं उनके मन को और देश के शत्रुओं से डर न हो और वे लोग राज आज्ञा से बाहर नहीं॥

2. What is meant by देवाले बीमारखान and मनुष्यता? What part of speech is बुद्धिवानी?

3. Distinguish between कूए तालाब and नहरें।

गुरू जो आपने कहा कि जल भाफ होकर बादल हो जाते हैं इसका कारण मुझे समझा कर कहो।

4. What is the meaning of भाफ and बादल?

5. Give three other words which are synonymous with बादल।

6. What is the difference between आपने and अपने between सीसा and काच?

वृक्ष के पत्तों को देखने से भी एक आश्चर्य होता है कि उनमें नसें ऐसी दिखाई देती है जैसी मनुष्य के शरीर में फैली हुई होती हैं और मनुष्य जैसे फेफड़े से स्वास लेता है वैसे वृक्ष पत्तों के द्वारा स्वास लियाकरते हैं कदाचित् कोई वृक्ष ऐसी जगह में रक्खा जावे कि जहां उसे सास लेने के लिये पवन न मिले तो जैसे मनुष्य घुटकर मर जाता है वैसे पेड़ भी घुट कर सूख जाता है धरती के भीतर जो पेड़ों की जड़ रहती है वही उन का मुंह है सूर्य की गरमी से जड़ ही धरती का पानी खींचती रहती है और वही पानी रस होकर तंतुओं के मार्ग से पेड़की डाल२ और पत्तों२ में फैल जाता है जैसे मनुष्यों को देह में रुधिर सिराओं के द्वारा फैलता है इसी से डाली और पत्ते डहडहे रहते हैं परन्तु जाड़े के दिनो में ठंढ के कारण वृक्ष धरती से रस खींच नहीं सक्ते इसलिये पतझड़ के दिनों में वृक्षों के पत्ते झड़ जाते हैं और वसन्त ऋतु आती है तब सूर्य की गरमी से फिर पेड़ पानी को खींचने लगते हैं।

7. Point out in the above passage the words which are not pure Hindi.

8. Give four other words which are synonymous with धरति।

9. Translate the following passage into Hindi:

Vichitra, the son of Santanu, the king of Hustinapoor, had no male issue, but two legitimate daughters, and one, Pandea, who was illegitimate. Vyasa,

the gooroo, or spiritual guide, of the royal family, the son of Santanu, had by Pandea, his own niece and spiritual daughter, a son called Pandoo, who succeeded to his grandfather's throne. Pandoo married Koontee, the sister of Bosoodeva, the aunt of Krishna and Bulurama.

ORIYA.—Morning.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

ଶୃଗାଳ ପାଶ ଦେଖି ପୁନଃ ପୁନଃ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଚିନ୍ତା କରୁଅଛି, ଏହି ବନ୍ଧନ ଦୃଢ଼ । ତେବେ କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ର, ଏହି ପାଶ ଚର୍ମ ରଚିତ, ଅଦ୍ୟ ରବିବାରେ କିରୂପେ ତାହା ଦନ୍ତରେ ଛିଣ୍ଡିବା ? ସଖେ, ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଅନ୍ତଃକରଣରେ ଅନ୍ୟଥା ନ କର, ତେବେ ଯାହା କହିବ ତାହା ସକାଳେ ଆମ୍ଭର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ହେବ । ଅନନ୍ତର ସୁବୁଦ୍ଧି ନାମକ କାକ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ସମୟରେ ମୃଗର ଆଗମନ ନ ଦେଖି ଇତସ୍ତତ ତାକୁ ଅନ୍ୱେଷଣ କଲା, ଏବଂ ତାକୁ ପାଶରେ ବଦ୍ଧ ଦେଖି କହିଲା, ସଖେ ଏ କି? ମୃଗ ଉତ୍ତର କରୁଅଛି, ହେ ମିତ୍ର, ବନ୍ଧୁ ବାକ୍ୟ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବାର ଫଳ ଏହି । ତାହା ଉକ୍ତ ଅଛି ଯଥା, ହିତାଉଲ୍ଲଷି ମିତ୍ରର ବାକ୍ୟ ଯେ ନ ଶୁଣେ, ତାହାର ବିପଦ ଅତି ନିକଟ ଆଉ ସେ ଲୋକ ଶତ୍ରୁର ଆନନ୍ଦ ଜନ୍ମାଏ ।

2. Is there any participle in the first five lines? If there be, point it out.

ପୁଣି ଉପକାରୀ ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ ଆଉ ନିର୍ମଳାନ୍ତଃକରଣ ଯେ ଲୋକ ତାଠାରେ ଯେ ଅଧର୍ମାଚରଣ କରେ ଏମନ୍ତ ମିଥ୍ୟାନୁରକ୍ତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ହେ ବସୁଧେ କି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଧାରଣ କରୁଅଛ ?

3. In what case is ବସୁଧେ? What is its nominative? Give its etymological as well as current meanings.

4. Point out the *Sandhi* in the following words.

ନିର୍ମଳାନ୍ତଃକରଣ ଅଧର୍ମାଚରଣ ମିଥ୍ୟାନୁରକ୍ତ

5. Explain the following lines:

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେଲେ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ହେଉ କିମ୍ବା ଜୟ ହେଉ କିମ୍ବା ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ହେଉ କିମ୍ବା ପଳାୟନ ହେଉ, ଯଥାଶକ୍ତି କର୍ମ କରିବ, ବିଚାର କରିବ ନାହିଁ ।

6. Give the meaning of ଶ୍ୱାନ and ସୁତ୍ରା in the following sentence.

ସ୍ୱାମିଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଶ୍ୱାନସୁତ୍ରା କି ସିଂହ ନ୍ୟାୟ ଆଚରଣ କରେ ନାହିଁ ?

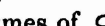
7. Explain the *Sandhi* and give the meaning of ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାର୍କ in the following sentence:

ଯାବତ୍ର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାର୍କ ଗଗନମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଥିବେ ତାବତ୍ର ମହାରାଜ ଆପଣ ଜୟୀ ହେଉନ୍ତୁ ।

8. Explain the *samása* and give the meaning of ଧନମତ୍ତ in the following sentence:

ରାଜହଂସ ସ୍ୱଭାବରେ ମନ୍ଦଗତ ଅତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସାରସ ଏ ଦୁହିଙ୍କ ଚିତ୍ରବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ସେନାପତ୍ର କୁକ୍‌କୁଟ ଆସି ବେଢ଼ିଲା ।

9. Give four synonymes of ଜଳ, six of ଧରା, five of ବାୟୁ and four of ଅନଳ



ORIYA.—AFTERNOON.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

ଏଉତ୍ତର ଦୁଇ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ରାଜା ଅଳ୍ପକାଳ ଯାଏଁ ରାଜତ୍ୱ କଲେ । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସମୟ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ହୋଇଲେ ଗଙ୍ଗବଂଶର ସବୁ-

ଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଅନଙ୍ଗଭୀମଦେବ ଗଜପତିର ସିଂହାସନରେ ବସିଲା । ତାହାର ରାଜତ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗରେ ସେ ଜାଜପୁରଠାରେ ବସତି କଲା ତହିଁ ଉତ୍ତାର କୌଣସି ଅଶୁଭ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେବାରୁ ସେ କଟକସ୍ଥ ବାରବାଟି ଗଡ଼ର ଅସଲ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଗୋଟାଏ ଅତି ସୁନ୍ଦର ନଗର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରି ସେଠାରେ ଅପଣା ରାଜଧାନୀ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ କଲା । ସେ ଆପଣା ସ୍ୱଇଚ୍ଛାରୁ ପୁଣି ବ୍ରହ୍ମହତ୍ୟା ଦୋଷର ପ୍ରାୟଶ୍ଚିତ୍ତ କରିବା ହେତୁରୁ ଅନେକ ଦେଉଳ, ଶଙ୍ଖ, ପୋଖରୀ, କୂପ, ଘାଟ, ବନ୍ଧ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ନିର୍ମାଣ କଲା । ଆହୁରି ସେ ୪୭୦ ଶାସନ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣମାନଙ୍କର ସାଇ ବସାଇଲା ।

2. Give the literal meaning of ସ ହ୍ରାନ୍ୟ and ସିଂହାସନ.

ତତ୍ପରଉତ୍ତାରେ ଯାବନ, ତୈଲଙ୍ଗା, ପଠାଣ, ମରହଟ୍ଟା, ଇଙ୍ଗ୍ରାଜ ଆଦି ନାନା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣୀୟମାନେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇ କାଳକ୍ରମେ ଅଧିକାର ପାଇଲେ ।

3. From what countries did the nations and races mentioned in the preceding passage come into Orissa?

ପିତାର ମରଣ ଉତ୍ତାରେ ସେରସାହ ପିତୃଅର୍ଜିତ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତିପାଇ ।

4. Join ପିତୃ ଅର୍ଜିତ by Sandhi.

ସେ ରାତ୍ରିକାଳରେ ନୌକାର ବନ୍ଧରେ ନଦୀ ପାର ହୋଇ ସକାଳବେଳେ ଶତ୍ରୁମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତି ଚଢ଼ାଉ କରିବାରୁ ସେମାନେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣରୂପେ ପରାଜିତ ହୋଇଲେ ପୁଣି ପ୍ରଥମରେ ପଶ୍ଚିମ ପର୍ବତରେ ତହିଁଉତ୍ତାରେ ମେଦନିପୁରକୁ ପଳାୟନ କଲେ ।

5. What is the meaning of ନୌକାର ବନ୍ଦରେ?

6. Which verbs in the above passage are finite and which not finite?

7. Give four words synonymous with ରାତ୍ରି and ଶତ୍ରୁ

8. Translate the following passage into Oriya.

Vichitra, the son of Santanu, the king of Husti-

napoor, had no male issue, but two legitimate daughters, and one, Pandea, who was illegitimate. Vyas*a*, the gooroo, or spiritual guide, of the royal family, the son of Santanu, had by Pandea, his own niece and spiritual daughter, a son called Pandoo, who succeeded to his grandfather's throne. Pandoo married Koontee, the sister of Bosoodev*a*, the aunt of Krishn*a* and Bulurama.

HISTORY.

Examiners, { REV. E. STORROW. J. S. REES.

1. Give an outline of the career of Alexander the Great.

2. How did the Peloponnesian War arise?—who were the chief actors in it?—which were its main events?—and how did it terminate?

3. Sketch the history of Rome during the lives of Sylla and Marius.

4. When and where did the following persons live, and for what are they renowned:—Moses, Darius the First, Timoleon, Themistocles, Jugurtha, Baber, Nanuk, Cabral, and Sir Eyre Coote?

5. Give the dates of the following battles; state where they were fought, and between whom:—Marathon, Regillus, Tigranocerta, Wandewash, Assaye, Mehidpoor, and the different contests at Panniput.

6. Give a sketch of the reign of Aurungzebe.

7. Briefly describe the main events in the conquest of Mysore.

8. How was Bengal governed when it was invaded by the English? Mention the leading men on both sides who took part in the contest; and state when it commenced and terminated.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners, { J. W. Stephenson, B. A.
P. Hordern, B. A. }

1. Draw a rough map of India, indicating the directions of the principal mountain chains, and the courses of the following rivers:—Indus, Ganges, Brahmapootra, and Kistna; and showing those territories entirely under English rule, and those under the government of the Nizam. Insert also the following towns:—Lucknow, Lahore, Hyderabad, Ajmeer, Seringapatam, Trichinopoly, Poonah, Cuttack, Ahmedabad, Nagpore.

2. Starting from Delhi, and proceeding by water to Calcutta, mention the rivers by which you would travel, and the principal places you would pass.

3. What European Powers besides England have Indian possessions, and what are they?

4. Upon what rivers are the following towns situated:—Bagdad, Lyons, New Orleans, Timbuctoo, Nankin, Ferozepore?

5. Mention the principal Italian towns north of Tuscany, and give the gulfs on the west coast of Naples beginning from the north.

6. Mention five or six of the principal active volcanoes in the world.

7. Where are the following places, and for what are they celebrated:—Badajoz, Missolonghi, Lodi, Amiens, Bunker's Hill, Sebastopol, Malta, Boston U. S.?

8. What do the following straits separate:—Palk, Magellan, Behring, Babelmandeb, Malacca, Menai? What do the following straits connect:—Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Otranto, Gibraltar?

9. To what countries do Cuba, Jamaica, San Domingo, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, and Barbadoes, respectively, belong?

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner,—J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

1. How many paving stones, each measuring 14 in. by 12 in., are required to pave a verandah 70 ft. long and 9 ft. broad?

2. Add together $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{11}$, $\frac{13}{33}$, and $\frac{3}{77}$. And simplify

$$\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{7}}{3\frac{1}{3} + 9\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } \frac{3}{20}.$$

3. Find the value of 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., at £4 6*s*. 7½*d*. per cwt.

4. Add together ·0125 of a pound, ·0625 of a shilling, and ·5 of a penny; and reduce 11*s*. 9¼*d*. to the decimal of a pound.

5. Extract the square root of ·000196, and divide the result by 140.

6. A company guarantees to pay 5 per cent. on shares of 1000 rupees each; another guarantees to pay

$4\frac{5}{6}$ per cent. on shares of 75 rupees each: the price of the former is 1245 rupees, and of the latter 85 rupees. Compare the rates of interest which the shares return to purchasers.

7. Add together $x^2-(x-y+z)(x+y-z)$, $y^2-(y-x+z)(y+x-z)$, and $z^2-(z-x+y)(z+x-y)$.

8. Multiply $x+y+z-\sqrt{xy}-\sqrt{yz}-\sqrt{xz}$ by $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}+\sqrt{z}$; and divide $x^8+a^4x^4+a^8$ by x^2-ax+a^2.

9. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{x-5}{x^2-7x+10}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{x-6}{x^2-9x+18}.$$

10. Solve the equations,

$$(a)\ldots\frac{x-1}{3}-\frac{x-9}{2}+\frac{3x-2(x-2)}{7}=4\tfrac{1}{2}.$$

$$(b)\ldots\ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l}5x+11y=146\\11x+\ \ 5y=110\end{array}\right\}.$$

GEOMETRY.

Examiners, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M. A.}\\\text{Rev. W. Johnson, B. A.}\end{array}\right.$

1. What are the two definitions generally given for a straight line? What advantage has the one over the other?

2. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

(*a*) Prove this by the preceding proposition of Euclid.

(*b*) And also show how it may be regarded as a corollary to one of your definitions.

3. Show that every four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are equal, is a parallelogram.

4. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

5. Enunciate and prove the two corollaries to this proposition as to the value of the interior and exterior angles of any rectilineal figure.

6. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the squares of the two unequal parts are together double of the square of half the line, and of the square of the line between the points of section.

7. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

8. In a right-angled triangle the line joining the right angle and the point of bisection of the hypothenuse is equal to half the hypothenuse.

9. To describe a regular pentagon about a given circle.

First Examination in Arts.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner,—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Paraphrase very carefully the following passages:—

a "Much-suffering heroes next their honors claim,
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame,
Fair Virtue's silent train; supreme of these
Here ever shines the godlike Socrates:
He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he sign'd the shell:
Here his abode the martyr'd Phocion claims,
With Agis, not the last of Spartan names:
Unconquer'd Cato shows the wound he tore,
And Brutus his ill genius meets no more."

b "Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
For there's a happiness as well as care.
Music resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces, which no methods teach,
And which a master-hand alone can reach."

2. (*a*) On what is the melody of English verse founded, and what are its elements?

(*b*) Give a short account of the principal measures of English verse.

(*c*) Explain the following terms:—*Metre, Couplet, Accent, Quantity, Cæsural Pause*, and *Rhyme*.

(*d*) What are the essentials of perfect rhyme? Illustrate your answer by examples from the above passages.

3. Explain the phrases, "the Mantuan muse;" "the Mæonian star;" "the mighty Stagyrite;" "the burning Zone."

4. Divide the following lines into simple sentences, attending to the proper use of the points and capital letters; and afterwards combine these simple sentences into one correctly arranged and pointed prose sentence:—

"The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

5. Enumerate the conjunctions which require correspondents; and construct a sentence to show the use of the subjunctive mood.

6. Explain the following lines, and distribute the words according to the languages from which they are derived:—

(*a*) "'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, but each believes his own."

(*b*) "A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

(*c*) "'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense."

7. Define and exemplify the different meanings of the following verbs:—*Forsake, abandon, relinquish, resign, give up, desert, quit, leave, surrender,* and *renounce.*

8. Write out all the English derivatives from the Latin words *duco* and *porto.*

9. Give instances of the several modes of the formation of adjectives from nouns, where the termination is a guide to the sense.

10. Parse the following lines, correct the errors in syntax, and explain by what principle or rule the correction is made:—

(*a*) "And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before."

(*b*) "Man never is, but always to be blest."

(*c*) "To err is human, to forgive divine."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner,—W. L. Heeley, B. A.

1. What are the various kinds of false wit enumerated in the treatise on this subject in the "Spectator?" Give a definition of wit—of false wit. Who was the author of *Hudibras*, and what was the character of that poem? Are wit and judgment always the talents of the same person?

2. "This passion for praise, which is so very vehement in the fair sex, produces excellent effects in women of sense, who desire to be admired for that only which deserves admiration; and I think we may observe, without a compliment to them, that many of them do not only live in a more uniform course of virtue, but with infinitely greater regard to their honour, than what we find in the generality of our own sex. How many instances have we of chastity, fidelity, devotion!"

Write out this sentence, underlining the words derived from the Latin language. Can you give synonymes for these words in pure English? At what period did words of Latin origin prevail most in our literature? To what class and family of languages does the English belong? Mention the languages to which it is most allied. Distinguish the words *uniformity*, *unity*, and *union*, and give the words which express their opposites. What is the difference between *contradictory* and *contrary?* Distinguish *compliment* and *complement*.

3. What is the meaning of the phrases:—

It is of the last importance;

A man who has his head turned;

Sects that fall short of the Church of England;

To set up for a critic?

4. From the Latin *albus* are derived *alb*, *album*, *Albion*, *albumen*; from *radix* are derived *radish*, *radical*, *eradicate*; from *mors*, *mortal*, *moribund*, *mortmain*, *mortgage*, *mortuary*; explain all these words so as to show their connexion with their respective roots. What is the meaning of the words, *martial*, *mercurial*, *saturnine*, *jovial?* and how did these names come to be applied to qualities of mind?

5. Show that the following phrases are wrong, and put them into good English:—

My sister can paint better than me;

The idols are broken in the temple of Baal;

I have not seen him yet, but I am going to;

They submitted the quarrel to the arbitration of a mutual friend;

Adam the goodliest man of men since born;

The more better class of people;

I saw the man whom she said was going to marry her.

6. State very briefly what, according to Robertson, were the pernicious effects of the trial by combat.

7. Explain the words, *beneficia, fiefs, vassals, allodial, villain.* What were the characteristics of scholastic theology?

8. What were the commercial effects of the Crusades?

9. Write an essay of not more than two pages on the following subject:—

"Slavery necessarily tends to demoralize both the slave and the master."

LATIN.

Examiner,—Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.

Æneidos, libb. iv.—vi. [lib. vi. lines 825-836; 842-854.]

Quin Decios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi
Adspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum.
Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte prementur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt,
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci
Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eois!
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite, vires;

Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
Projice tela manu, sanguis meus!
* * * * * * * * *
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt caussas melius, cœlique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

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1. Translate the above as closely as you can, and into good English. By whom, and under what circumstances, is the passage spoken?

2. (line 1). Why are the Drusi introduced here? What was their connexion with the Imperial family?

3. (line 2). What is the meaning of *Torquatus?* Explain the allusion to Camillus.

4. (lines 3-12). Who are the *socer* and *gener* referred to?

5. (line 5) What is the difference between *bellum* and *pugna?* between *acies, agmen,* and *exercitus?*

6. (line 12). Which of the two is referred to as *sanguis meus?*

7. (line 13-16). State in a few words what you

know of the persons named. In what century did each live?

8. (line 18). From what author does Virgil quote this line?

9. (line 25). What is the force of *de* in *debellare?* What is its force in *decedo, domens?*

10. Translate into Latin:—

(*a*) "These are imperial arts, and worthy thee."

(*b*) "The stone that breathes and struggles,
The brass that seems to speak;
Such cunning those who dwell on high
Have given unto the Greek."

11. What is the English of these words:—Cautes, phalanges, latices, bubo, carbasus, pronuba, penetralia, limbus, turicremus, centumgeminus?

12. Explain the following constructions:—

(*a*) "Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri."

(*b*) "Varium et mutabile semper
Fœmina."

13. Give an instance of the ablative absolute. Are nouns ever used absolutely in English?

14. Give briefly the laws of the hexameter verse. Point out the irregularity in the following lines:—

(*a*) Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem.

(*b*) Glauco, et Panopeæ et Inoo Melicertæ.

(*c*) Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es.

(*d*) Cara deum soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner,—W. L. Heeley, B. A.

Cicero: Tus. Disp., lib. i. 25.

Quorsus igitur hæc spectat oratio? Quæ sit illa vis, et unde sit, intelligendum puto. Non est certe nec cordis, nec sanguinis, nec cerebri, nec atomorum. Anima sit animus, ignisve nescio: nec me pudet, ut istos, fateri nescire quod nesciam. Illud, si ulla alia de re obscura affirmare possem, sive anima sive ignis sit animus, eum jurarem esse divinum. Quid enim, obsecro te, terrane tibi, aut hoc nebuloso et caliginoso cælo aut sata aut concreta videtur tanta vis memoriæ? Si, quid sit hoc, non vides: at, quale sit, vides. Si ne id quidem: at quantum sit, profecto vides. Quid igitur? utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tamquam in aliquod vas, ea quæ meminimus, infundantur? Absurdum id quidem. Qui enim fundus, aut quæ talis animi figura intelligi potest? aut quæ tanta omnino capacitas? An imprimi, quasi ceram, animum putamus, et memoriam esse signatarum rerum in mente vestigia? Quæ possunt verborum, quæ rerum ipsarum esse vestigia? quæ porro tam immensa magnitudo, quæ illa tam multa possit effingere? Quid? illa vis quæ tandem est, quæ investigat occulta, quæ inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Ex hacne tibi terrena mortalique natura et caduca concreta ea videtur? Aut qui primus, quod summæ sapientiæ Pythagoræ visum est, omnibus rebus imposuit nomina? aut qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitæ convocavit? aut qui sonos vocis, qui infiniti videban-

tur, paucis litterarum notis terminavit? aut qui errantium stellarum cursus, regressiones, institiones notavit? Omnes magni; etiam superiores qui fruges, qui vestitum, qui tecta, qui cultum vitæ, qui præsidia contra feras invenerunt, a quibus mansuefacti et exculti, a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus. Nam et auribus oblectatio magna parta est, inventa et temperata varietate et natura sonorum et astra suspeximus, tum ea, quæ sunt infixa certis locis, tum illa non re, sed vocabulo errantia; quorum conversiones omnesque motus qui animo vidit, is docuit, similem animum suum ejus esse, qui ea fabricatus esset in cælo.

1. Translate this chapter.

2. Distinguish *hic, ille,* and *iste; ne num* and *nonne* in questions; *astrum, stella,* and *sidus; animus,* and *anima; inventio* and *excogitatio; occultus* and *obscurus; nebulosus* and *caliginosus.*

3. What is the derivation of *caducus, mansuefactus, dissipo, fabricor?* What the peculiar force and appropriateness of *defluximus?*

4. (*a*) State and illustrate the argument in the latter part of the concluding sentence.

(*b*) How do you explain the *regressiones* and *institutiones* of the Planets? and why does Cicero afterwards speak of them as "*illa non re, sed vocabulo, errantia?*

5. Parse the words in Italics in the following sentences:—

(*a*) "Quam quisque *norit* artem, in hac se exerceat."

(*b*) Non intermittit. "Fontes scatere, herbis prata *convestirier.*"

(c) "Nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu *faxit.*"

6. How is the want of a Past Partic. Active supplied in Latin? In how many ways may the English Infinitive which expresses a purpose be translated in Latin? Give examples.

7. On what evidences did Cicero rest his belief or hope in the immortality of the soul? What school of ancient Philosophy did he chiefly follow in his belief and arguments? What characteristic of that school comes out in the above chapter?

8. Translate into Latin :—

"It is probable that the island of Britain was first known to the Phœnicians, and that they sought thence tin and lead. Julius Cæsar first opened it to the Romans, yet it began not to be explored before the time of Claudius. Hadrian divided it into two parts, a wall having been built from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; so that the lower part, which yielded obedience to the Romans, was kept safe from the incursions of the Barbarians who dwelt in Scotland. The inhabitants dwelt in woods instead of cities, lived on milk and flesh, and were clothed with skins for garments."

SANSCRIT.—Morning.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

क्षुभिताभिनिःसृतविभिन्नशकुनिमृगयूथनिस्वनैः ।

पूर्णोऽथ्युवनगुहाविवरः सहसा भयादिव ररास भूधरः ॥
नविरोधिनी रुषमियाय पथि मृगविहङ्गसंहतिः ।
घ्नन्ति सहजमपि भूरिभयः सममागताः सपदि वैरमापदः ॥
चमरीगणैर्गगबलस्य बलवति भयप्युपस्थिते ।
वंशवितिषु विषक्तभृशप्रियबालबालधिभिराददे धृतिः ॥
हरसैनिकाः प्रतिभयेपि गजमदसुगन्धिकेसरैः ।
खस्यमभिदृशिरे सहसाप्रतिबोधजृम्भितमुखैर्मृगाधिपैः ॥
बिभराम्बभुवुरपवृत्तजठरशफरीकुलाकुलाः ।
पङ्कविषमिततटाः सरितः करिणगणचन्दनरसांशुगम्पयः ॥
महिषच्छतागुरुतमालनलदसुरभिः सदागतिः ।
व्यस्तशुकनिभशिलाकुसुमः प्रणुदन् ववौ वनसदाम्परिश्रमम् ॥

2. What are the subjects or principal nominatives in the 3rd and 4th lines—and which are the verbs to which they severally belong?

3. Point out the substantives in the 6th line and give their meanings.

4. Parse the following lines:

तपसा कृशं वपुरवाह स विजितजगत्त्रयोदितम् ।
त्रासजननमपि तत्त्वविदाङ्गिमिवास्ति यन्न सुकरं मनस्विभिः॥
ज्वलतोनलादनुनिशीथमधिकरुचिरम्भसान्निधे ।
धैर्य्यगुणमवजयन्विजयी दृशे समुन्नततरः सशैलतः ॥
जपतः सदा जपमुपाशु वदनमभितोविसारिभिः ।
तस्य दशनकिरणैः शुशुभे परिवेषभीषणमिवार्कमण्डलम् ॥
कवचं सविभ्रदुपवीतपदनिहितसज्जकार्म्मुकः ।
शैलपतिरिव महेन्द्रधनुः परिवीतभीमगहनोविदिद्युते ॥
प्रविवेश गामिव कृशस्य नियमसवनाय गच्छतः ।
तस्य पदविनमितोहिमवान् गुरुतान्नयन्तिहि गुणा नसंहतिः ॥
परिकीर्णमुद्यतभुजस्य भुवनविवरे दुरासदम ।
ज्योतिरुपरिशिरसावितत्तमगृहे निजान मुनिदिवौकसाम्पयः॥

5. Explain in English the sentence: गुरुतान्नयन्ति हि गुणा न संहतिः।

6. Give the roots, the infinitives (तुमुन्) and the past passive participles क्त of उवाह and इयाय।

व्यधत्त यस्मिन् पुरमुच्चगोपुरम्पुरांविजेतुर्हृतये धनाधिपः।
सरघ कैलास उपान्तसर्पिणः करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः॥

7. What persons and stories are mentioned or alluded to in the above lines.

8. What is meant by उपान्तसर्पिणः।

9. Give the past passive participles क्त of धा व्रस्ज वस श्री स्कन्द।

SANSCRIT,—AFTERNOON.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following lines into English:

शार्ङ्गरवः। शारद्वत।

महाभागः कामं नरपतिर् अभिन्नस्थितिर् असौ
न कश्चिद् वर्णानाम् अपथम् अपकृष्टो ऽपि भजते।
तथापीदं शश्वत् परिचितविविक्तेन मनसा
जनाकीर्णं मन्ये ऋतवहपरीतं गृहम् इव॥

शारद्वतः। स्थाने भवान् पुरप्रवेशाद् इत्थम्भूतः संवृत्तः।
अहमपि

अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः शुचिर् अशुचिमिव प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तं।
बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर् जनम् इह सुखसङ्गिनम् अवैमि॥

2. What part of speech is कामं and what is its meaning here?

3. Parse मन्ये and अवैमि Give the 3rd person sing.

2nd Preterite ठी of the former and 3rd person sing. 3rd Preterite टी of the latter.

इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनम् अनुगन्तुं व्यवसिता
मुहुस् तिष्ठेत्युच्चैर् वदति गुरुशिष्ये गुरुसमे ।
पुनर्दृष्टिं वाष्पप्रकरकलुषाम् अर्पितवती
मयि क्रूरे यत् तत् सविषम् इव शल्यं दहति मां ॥

4. Parse वदति in the above passage. Explain the meaning of प्रत्यादेशात् and वाष्पप्रकरकलुषां ।

राजा । कः पतिदेवताम् अन्यः परिमार्ष्टुम् उत्सहेत । मेनका किल सख्यास् ते जन्मप्रतिष्ठेति श्रुतवान् अस्मि । तत्सहचारिणीभिः सखी ते हृतेति मे हृदयम् आशङ्कते ।

5. Explain the meanings of पतिदेवता and जन्म प्रतिष्ठा ।

6. What is the root of परिमार्ष्टुम् . Give its 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular Present Tense की ।

रम्यं द्वेष्टि यथा पुरा प्रकृतिभिर् न प्रत्यहं सेव्यते
शय्याप्रान्तविवर्तनैर् विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः ।
दाक्षिण्येन ददाति वाचम् उचिताम् अन्तःपुरेभ्यो यदा
गोत्रेषु स्खलितस् तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षश् चिरं ॥

7. Give the meanings of रम्यं and प्रकृतिभिः and of गोत्रेषु स्खलितः ।

प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमण्डनविधिर् वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितं
बिभ्रत् काञ्चनम् एकम् एव वलयं श्वासापरक्षाधरः ।
चिन्ताजागरणप्रताम्रनयनस् तेजोगुणाद् आत्मनः
संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिर् इव क्षीणो ऽपि नालक्ष्यते ॥

8. Point out if there be any *bahuvrihi* compounds in the above passage and expound them.

अणसूया । पडिबुद्धाबि किं करिस्सं । ण मे उद्देसुबि

णिअकरणिज्जेसु इत्थापाआ पसरन्ति। कामो दाणिं सकामो होदु। जेण असच्चसन्धे जणे सुद्धहिअआसच्चो पदं कारिदा। अहवा दुव्वाससाबो एसो विआरेदि। असुहा कहं सो राएसी तारिसाणि मन्तिअ एत्तिअस्स कालस्स लेहमत्तम्मि ण विसज्जेदि। ता इदो अहिसाणं अङ्गुलिअअं से विसज्जेम। दुक्खसीले तवस्सिजणे को अब्भत्थीअदु। णं सहीणामो दोसोत्ति ववसिदाबि ण पारेमि पवासपडिणिउत्तस्स तादकस्सबस्स दुस्सन्तपरिणिद आवस्सुसत्तं सउन्दलं णिदुवेदि। इत्थंगए अन्हेहिं किं करणिज्जं।

9. Render the preceding passage into Sanscrit.

10. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:

O great king! all the women sat down at the entrance of the temple, and continued imploring Devee; Oogursen, Basoodeo, Buldeo and the other descendants of Judoo were sitting in a state of great anxiety, when Shree Krishnú, the immortal, the dweller in Dwarka, smiling and bringing Jamwutee with him, came and stood in the royal court; all were delighted at beholding the moon-like face of Krishnú. And on hearing the good news of his arrival, all the women having worshipped Devee, returned home; and began to engage in festive rejoicings.

BENGALI POETRY.

Examiner,—Rev. J. Wenger.

1. Why is the book which has been studied called শান্তিপর্ব্ব?

2. Translate the following passage into English:—

এক দিন দৈবযোগে সৈন্যের সহিতে।
মৃগয়া করিতে গেলাম চড়ি অশ্বরথে॥
বিপিনে যাইয়া এক ঘেরিণু হরিণে।
ডাক দিয়া কহিনু সকল সৈন্যগণে॥
যার দিক দিয়া এই হরিণ যাইবে।
কদাচিত তারে যদি মারিতে নারিবে॥
বংশের সহিত তার করিব সংহার।
এই বাক্য সভারে বলিনু বারেবার॥
শুনিয়া সজাগ হৈল সব সৈন্যগণ।
সশঙ্কিত হৈয়া মৃগ ভাবে মনেমন॥
যে হউক সে হউক মোর যাউক পরাণ।
নৃপতির দিক দিয়া করিব পয়াণ॥

3. Give the prosaic equivalents for যার, তার, মোর, সব, নারিবে, সভারে, পরাণ, পয়াণ,

4. Point out and explain the poetical peculiarities in the words সহিতে, চড়ি, হরিণে, সৈন্যগণে, তারে, বারে-বার, মনেমন.

5. Explain etymologically the words দৈবযোগে, সজাগ, সশঙ্কিত, মারিতে, সংহার, নৃপতি,

6. What is the difference between ঘেরিণু, কহিনু, বলিনু, and ঘেরিলাম, কহিলাম, বলিলাম? Why did the writer not adopt the latter form?

7. Notice the idiomatic use of the imperative in যে হউক, and write down three examples (using different verbs) to illustrate that idiom.

8. Paraphrase the following passage, in Bengali:—

এক দিন অরণ্যে গেলাম দৈববশ॥
কুজ্ঝটিতে অন্ধকার দেখিতে না পাই।
একেশ্বর ঘোর বনে ভ্রমিয়া বেড়াই॥
ভ্রমিতে ২ হৈল দিন অবসান।
আসিতে না পারি গৃহে হইনু অজ্ঞান॥

ঘোর অন্ধকার নিশি চতুর্দ্দশী দিনে।
ক্ষুধা তৃষ্ণাতুর আমি ভ্রমি একা বনে॥

9. Give two synonyms of each of the following words বন, বাক্য, নৃপতি, অন্ধকার, গৃহ.

10. Notice the idiomatic repetition of the participle ভ্রমিতে ২, and write down three examples (using different verbs) to illustrate it.

11. Give an etymological explanation of অবসন্ন, and write down six other words derived from the same root, with their meanings.

12. Translate the following anecdote into Bengali :

"When Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was at Tarent, he heard that some young men of that city had, at a dinner party, spoken disparagingly of him. He therefore sent for them, and enquired whether they had said the things which had been reported to him. One of them replied, 'If the wine had not failed us, we should have said many more and worse things of you.' This apology turned the king's anger into laughter."

BENGALI.—AFTERNOON PAPER.

Examiner,—BABU KISTO COMUL BHUTTACHARJEA, B. A.

1. Explain fully :—

এই বাক্য শ্রবণ মাত্র মেণ্টরের নেত্রদ্বয়হইতে এক অনির্ব্বচনীয় জ্যোতিঃ আবির্ভূত হইল। তদ্দর্শনে ভীষণদিগেরও হৃদয়ে ভয়সঞ্চার হইল এবং গর্ব্বিতদিগেরও গর্ব্ব খর্ব্ব হইয়া অন্তঃকরণে ভক্তিভাবের আবির্ভাব হইল।

ইনি দুর্দম ইন্দ্রিয়গণের দাস; চিরকাল ধনলিপ্সার দাসত্ব করিতে এবং ভয় ও সন্দেহজনিত মনঃক্লেশ ভোগ করিতেই ভূমণ্ডলে আসিয়াছেন। ইনি অন্যের উপর আধিপত্য করিয়া থাকেন; কিন্তু ইহাঁর আপনার উপর আপনার আধিপত্য নাই; কারণ, দুর্দান্ত ইন্দ্রিয়গণ প্রত্যেকে ইহাঁর এক একটি প্রভু ও এক একটি প্রহর্ত্তা।

2. Analyse the words নেত্র, অনির্ব্বচনীয়, আবির্ভাব, সমস্ত, শশধর, and সিংহাসন. What parts of speech are ভীষণ and গর্ব্বিত in the first of the above two extracts? How many ইন্দ্রিয়'s are there, and what are their objects called jointly and severally? Explain the etymology of গোচর.

3. Explain the phrases :—

দোষস্পর্শশূন্য বিজনবাস, চিত্রার্পিতের ন্যায়, অরণ্যের অসভ্যতা দূরীকৃত, সত্যযুগের পুনরাবির্ভাব, আশালতা উন্মূলিতা, মানবরূপধারী রাক্ষস, চর্ম্ম উদ্‌ঘাটিত করা, অদৃষ্টের অস্থৈর্য্য, স্বতঃসিদ্ধ বিষয়, পাণিগ্রহণের আকাঙ্ক্ষা and অপত্যনির্ব্বিশেষে. What is the force of the participle ও in বৃদ্ধাবস্থাতেও যুবকদিগের অপেক্ষা অমায়িক.

4. Mention the expedients to which নার্বাল ascribes the commercial eminence of টায়র.

5. Write a short life of ফেনিলন, touching upon the occasion of his writing টেলিমেকস.

6. Sketch a character of টেলিমেকস such as you may collect from the first three সর্গ's of টেলিমেকস.

7. What is meant in grammar by কৃত্, তদ্ধিত, সমাস, and সন্ধি?

8. What are the three forms (causal, desiderative and frequentative) a Sanscrit verb assumes? Giv examples.

POETRY—URDU.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following passage from Rind's into English prose.

لالہ رویون سے کب فراغ رہا
اِک نہ اک گل کا دل پرداغ رہا
ناز بیجا اٹھاے کس کس کے
اب نہ وہ دل نہ وہ دماغ رہا
کب مٹا عشق کا نشان دل سے
زخم اچھا ہوا تو داغ رہا
اِک نظر جسنے تجھکو دیکھہ لیا
عمر بھر در پي سراغ رہا
یاد ھیں کسکو زمزمے بلبل
مدتون همنواے زاغ رہا

(*a*) Who was Zafar, and when did he live? Do you know who Rind, Goya, Átish, Násikh were?

(*b*) What do poets mean by داغ دل ?

2. Paraphrase the following passage from *Goya*.

سمجھہ کر چھیڑ او مشاطہ اسکي زلف پر خم کو
نہ برہم کر خدا کے واسطے اسباب عالم کو
خزاں ھی میري نظرون میں بہار اس باغ عالم کي
برا بر جانتا ھون بوستان کو اور شبنم کو

(*a*) To what flowers do Oriental poets ordinarily assimilate the eyes, hair, lips and cheeks?

3. Translate the following passage from *Nasskkh* into English prose.

کس گلبدن کے آنے کي دھوم اسي چمن میں ھی
پھولا نہیں سماتا جو گل پیرھن میں ھی

فیض چمن خیال رخ گلبدن میں ہی
بو یا برنگ و رد ہی جو گل بدن میں ہی
کٹنے سے مدعي کے کھلي تیغ زن یہہ بات
خنجر کا خاصہ میرے طرز سخن میں ہی
باب جدون کي دست درازي کہ بعد مرگ
ثابت نہ ایک تار بھي اپنے کفن میں ہی

(*a*) What is the force of دھوم in the first line?

(*b*) What is the sense meant to be conveyed in the second line of the first *distich?*

(*c*) What metre (بحر) is this poem in? Scan it (تقطیع کرو) *i. e.* show the number of feet each line contains and their form.

PROSE—URDU.

NASR I BE NAZEER.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Translate the following passages into English:

(*a*) کس سے پوچھون کیا کرون موت اختیار میں نہیں ورنہ ابھي
مرون ہزار افسوس یہاں کچھہ زور چلتا ہی یہ زر کام آتا ہی
کلیجا پکڑ مان تو بس رہگئي • کلي کي طرح سے بکس رہگئي

(*b*) لپیٹے ہوئے بادلون سے درخت زمین و ہوا صاحب تاج و
تخت اندر باہر شمعین روشن قد آدم آئینے لگے ہوئے سارا
مکان روشني کي کثرت سے ایسا اجاگر ہو رہا تھا جیسے اسمان
تارون سے جدھر آنکھہ اٹھا کر دیکھو تو ازحام نور ہی اور
رشنی کا وفور

(*c*) ای شاہ شاہان و افتخار جم ای فریدون مثال و سکندر
حشم مراد دینے والے جہان کے اور جہان کی مراد ای والا

مرتبت عالی نژاد سر تاج شجاعان زمان رستم دل حاتم
دوران میں ایک مہمان غریب تیرے شہر کے قریب وارد
ہون اور میرے نصیب مجھکو یہان تک لائے ہین نوازش
شاہانہ سے بعید نہین جو میرے حال پر کرم کیجئے اور اپنی
غلامی میں لیجئے کہ رسم سب بادشاہون میں جاری ہی*

(*d*) What are ورنہ and پکڑ contractions for in the 1st of the above passages?

(*e*) Explain the construction انکھہ اٹھا کر دیکھو تو ازدہام نور جدھر. If the word ازدہام used in its ordinary sense?

(*f*) Who were Jám, Feridún, Sekandar, Rustom and Hatim, and what epithets does the author wish to convey by the application of their names in the last passages?

2. Give a brief outline of the story of Nasr-i-be-Nazeer. State also if it is an original work or not, and who was the author.

3. Translate the following passage into Urdu :—

"But the situation of those provinces was unfavor-
"able to their permanent tranquillity; the hilly and
"woody tract on the south, the vast mountains and
"forests on the north, the marshes and jungles to-
"wards the seas, still afforded a safe retreat for the
"turbulent, and there was no want of materials to
"spread disaffection. Bengal had not before been
"subjugated by the Moguls, and was filled with
"Afghán settlers, whose numbers had been greatly
"increased by the retreat of such of their nation as
"refused to enter the service of the house of Tamer-
"lane after its conquest of Upper Hindustan."

HINDI.—Morning.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English:

तब हनुमन्त उभय दिशि कहि सब कथा बुझाइ।
पावक साखी देइ करि जोरी प्रीति दृढाइ॥

कीन्ह प्रीति कछु बीच नराखा।
लक्ष्मण राम चरित सब भाषा॥
कह सुग्रीव नयन भरि बारी।
मिलिहि नाथ मिथिलेश कुमारी॥
मन्त्रिन सहित इहां एक बारा।
बैठ रहेउं कछु करत बिचारा॥
गगन पन्थ देखि मैं जाता।
पर बश परी बहुत बिलखाता॥
राम राम हा राम पुकारी।
मम दिशि देखि दीन्ह पट डारी॥
मांगा राम तुरत सो दीन्हा।
पट उर लाइ सोच अति कीन्हा॥
कह सुग्रीव सुनहु रघुबीरा।
तजहु शोक मन आनहु धीरा॥
सब प्रकार करिहौं सेवकाई।
जेहि बिधि मिलिहि जानकी आई॥
सखा बचन सुनि हरषे रघुपति करुणा सींव।
कारण कवन बसहु बन मो सन कहु सुग्रीव॥

2. Give the literal meaning of पावक and show how it attained its current signification?

बरषा बिगत शरद ऋतु आई।
देखहु लक्ष्मण परम सुहाई॥

फूली कास सकल महि छाई।
जनु बरषा कृत प्रगट बुढ़ाई॥
उदित अगस्ति पंथ जल सोषा।
जिमि लोभ सोषै सन्तोषा॥
सरिता सरजल निर्मल सोहा।
सन्त हृदय जस गत मद मोहा॥
रस रस सूख सरित सर पानी।
ममता त्याग करहिं जिमि ग्यानी॥
जानि सरद ऋतु खञ्जन आये।
पाइ समय जिमि सुकृत सुहाये॥
पङ्क न रेणु सोह असि धरणी।
नीति निपुण नृप की जसि करणी॥
जल संकोच बिकल भए मीना।
अबुध कुटुम्बी जिमि धन हीना॥
बिनु घन निर्मल सोह अकासा।
जिमि हरि जन परिहरि सब आसा॥
कहुं कहुं वृष्टि सारदी थोरी।
कोउ एक पाव भक्ति जिमि मोरी॥

3. State and explain all the similes in the above passage.

4. What is the literal meaning of ममता।

5. Paraphrase the following passage.

अस कहि चला महा अभिमानी।
तृण समान सुग्रीवहिं जानी॥
बालि देखि सुग्रीवहि ठाढ़ा।
हृदय क्रोध पुनि बहु बिधि बाढ़ा॥
भिरेउ भय बाली अतितरजा।
मुष्टिक मारि महा धुनि गरजा॥

तब सुग्रीव बिकल होइ भागा।
मुष्टि प्रहार बज्र सम लागा॥
मैं जो कहा रघुबीर कृपाला॥
बधु न होइ मोर यह काला॥
एक रूप तुम भ्राता दोऊ।
तेहि भ्रमते नहिं मारेउ सोऊ॥
कर परसा सुग्रीव सरीरा।
तनु भा कुलिश गई सब पीरा॥
मेली कंठ सुमन की माला।
पठवा पुनि बल देइ बिसाला॥
पुनि नाना बिध भई लराई।
बिटपबोट देखहिं रघुराई॥

6. Give the meanings of समदरसी कुलिश

धीरज धर्म मित्र अरु नारी
आपद काल परखिये चारी

7. Explain the preceding lines.

मिला असुर बिरोध मगु जाता।
गरजत घोर कठोर रिसाता॥
रूप भयंकर मानऊं काला।
बेगवंत धाएउ जिमि व्याला॥
गगन देव गण मुनि बर नाना।
तेहि छण हृदय हारि भयमाना॥
गहे त्रिसुल पाणि अतिघोरा।
केहरि मारि बांधि चऊं ओरा॥
तुरत हि सो सीतहि लै गयेऊ।
राम हृदय कछु बिस्मय भयेऊ।
समुझा हृदय कैकयी करणा।
कहा अनुज सन बऊ बिधि बरणी॥

8. Is काला a substantive or adjective here ?.
9. Give the meanings of मगु व्याला केहरि
10. Explain the sentence समुझा हृदय कैकयी करणी
11. Point out the proper names in the above passage.

HINDI.—AFTERNOON.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following lines into English :

भले बुरे जहां एक से तहां न बसिये जाय ।
ज्यों अन्यायपुर में बिकै खर गुर एकै भाय ॥
भाव भाव की सिद्धि है भाव भाव में भेव ॥
जो माने तो देव है नहीं भींत कौ लेव ॥
अति अनीति लहियै न धन जो प्यारौ मन होय ।
पाए सोने की छुरी पेट न मारै कोय ॥
मूरख कौं पोथी दई बाचन कौं गुन गाय ।
जैसें निरमल आरसी दई अंध के हाथ ॥
अति हठ मत कर हठ बढ़ै बात न करिहै कोय ।
जौं जौं भीजै कामली तौं तौं भारी होय ॥
लालच हू ऐसौ भलौ जासों पूजै आस ।
चाटेहू कहूं ओस के बुझत काहू की प्यास ॥

2. Paraphrase the following :

है अधीन जाचै नहीं सीस नाय नहिं लेय ।
तुलसी मानी जाचकहि बिन रघुबर को देय ॥
गंगा यमुना सरस्वती सात समुद्र भरपूर ।
तुलसी चातक के मते बिना खाति सब धूर ॥
एक भरोसौ एक बल एक आस बिस्वास ।
स्वातबूंद रघुनाथ है चातक तुलसीदास ॥

जौं कामी के चित्त में चढ़ी रहता नित वाम ।
ऐसे हो कब लागिहौ तुलसी के मन राम ॥
जौं गरीब की देह में माघ पूस कौ घाम ।
ऐसे हो कब लागिहौ तुलसी के मन राम ॥
तीन टूक कोपीन के अरु भाजी बिन नौन ।
तुलसी रघुबर उर बसे इंद्र बापुरौ कौन ॥

3. What is meant by the सात समुद्र can you name them ?

4. What is meant by खाति and घाम ।

कोऊ दूर न कर सकै उलटे बिधि के अंक ।
उदधि पिता तऊ चंदकौ धोय न सक्यौ कलंक ॥

5. What is meant by विधि के अंक ।

6. What is उदधि ? Whose father is it fabled to be in the above lines, and why ?

7. Translate the following passage into English :

चुम्बक की पहली शक्ति तो दरजी लुहार और लड़कों के काम में आती है क्योंकि जब दरजी की सूई धरती में गिरजाती है और दिखाई नहीं देती तब चुम्बक को धरती में फेरने से वह सूई उसमें चिपक आती है और विलायत के लुहार लोग अकसर उसकी जाली काम के समय अपने मुंह पर डाल लेते हैं इसलिये कि लोहे को साफ करने में उसके छोटे २ कण उड़कर नाक वा मुंह मे चले न जावें और जो चतुर लड़के होते हैं वे उस चुम्बक से अद्भुत २ खिलोंने बनाते है यह देखी हुई बात है कि एक लड़के ने लोहे को पोली बतख बना कर पानी के कुंड में छोड़ दी और कागज की एक मछली के पेट में चुम्बक का टुकड़ा रखकर उस मछली को अपनी छड़ी से बांध कर दूर से उसे दिखलाने लगा और जिधर वह लड़ाका उस

मछली कों लेजाता था उधर ही बतख भी चुम्बक की आकर्षण शक्ति से दौड़ी चली आती थी जो लोग उस मछली के पेट का हाल न जानते थे वे बड़ा आश्चर्य करते थे और इसका भेद जो जानते थे वे लड़के की बुद्धि की सराहते थे ॥

8. Translate the following into Hindi :

O great king ! all the women sat down at the entrance of the temple, and continued imploring Devee ; Oogursen, Basoodeo, Buldeo and the other descendants of Judoo were sitting in a state of great anxiety, when Shree Krishnú, the immortal, the dweller in Dwarka, smiling and bringing Jamwutee with him, came and stood in the royal court ; all were delighted at beholding the moon-like face of Krishnú. And on hearing the good news of his arrival, all the women, having worshipped Devee, returned home ; and began to engage in festive rejoicings.

ORIYA.—MORNING.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

ପୁନର୍ବାର ଅଶ୍ୱ, ଶସ୍ତ୍ର, ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର, ବାଣୀ ବାକ୍ୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ନାରୀ, ଏମାନେ ପୁରୁଷବିଶେଷକୁ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଅଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଅଶ୍ୱକୁ ଆଉ ଅଙ୍କୁଶକୁ ଭୂମିରେ କି ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ ? ଅପକାରକ ଓ ସମର୍ଥ ଭୂମିରେ ମଧ୍ୟ କି ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ ? ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଇକ୍ଷୁ ଅଥଚ ସମର୍ଥ ଯେ ମୁ, ମତେ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବାକୁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହୁଅ ନା । ଯେହେତୁ ବହୁ ଲୋକ ଅବଜ୍ଞାରେ ନିର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି ହୁଏ, ତହିଉତ୍ତର ସେହି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ନିକଟରେ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଲୋକେ

ରହନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ଏଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ନୀତି ଗୁଣବନ୍ତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ । ନୀତି ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଲେ ସକଳ ଜଗତ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ । ପୁଣି ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଠାରେ ରାଜାଙ୍କର ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ତାକୁ ଦେଶସ୍ଥ ସକଳ ଲୋକେ ପୂଜା କରନ୍ତି ଆଉ ରାଜା ଯାହାକୁ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରନ୍ତି ତାକୁ ସମସ୍ତ ଲୋକେ ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରନ୍ତି । ଅଥଚ ବାଳକଠାରୁ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ନ୍ୟାଯ୍ୟ ବାକ୍ୟ ପଣ୍ଡିତମାନେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ; କିପାଁକ ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କର ପ୍ରକାଶ ନାହିଁ ସେଠାରେ କି ପ୍ରଦୀପର ପ୍ରକାଶ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ?

2. Distinguish between ଅଶକ୍ତ and ଆସକ୍ତ and between ବୀଣା and ବାଣୀ

ବାଳକ ରାଜାଙ୍କମଧ୍ୟ, 'ଏ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ,' ଇହା ବୋଲି ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରିବ ନାହିଁ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ ସେ ମହତ୍ତ ଦେବତା, ନରରୂପ ଧାରଣ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଦମନକ ହସି କରି କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ର, ତୁଷ୍ଣୀ ଭାବରେ ରହ, ଆମ୍ଭେ ଭୟର କାରଣ ଜାଣୁଅଛୁଁ, ସେ ବଳୀବର୍ଦ୍ଦର ଶବ୍ଦ । ବଳୀବର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଭକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ସିଂହ କଥା ଅବା କି କହିବା ।

କରଟକ ବୋଲୁଅଛ, ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଏମନ୍ତ ତେବେ ରାଜାଙ୍କର ଭୟ କି ? ସେଠାରେ କାହିଁକି ଭୟ ଖଣ୍ଡନ କଲ ନାହିଁ ?

ଦମନକ କହୁଅଛି, ଯେବେ ରାଜାଙ୍କର ଭୟ ସେହିଠାରେ ମୁକ୍ତି ଯାଇଥାନ୍ତା ତେବେ କି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଏ ମହା ସତ୍କାର ମିଳନ୍ତା ? ପୁଣି ଭୃତ୍ୟମାନେ କଦାପି ସ୍ୱାମିକ ନିରପେକ୍ଷ କରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରଭୁଙ୍କୁ ନିରପେକ୍ଷ କଲେ ଭୃତ୍ୟ ଦଣ୍ଡକର୍ତ୍ତା ପରି ହେବ ।

3. What is the meaning of ଦେବତା ତୁଷ୍ଣୀ ବଳୀବର୍ଦ୍ଦ ସତ୍କାର ନିରପେକ୍ଷ

4. Point out all the participles in the above passage.

5. What difference is there between ମହତ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ମହାନ

6. Of what gender are the following words :

କମଳା ମହିମା ପ୍ରଜା ବିଦ୍ୟା ସଖା

ଚିତ୍ରଗ୍ରୀବ କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ର ହିରଣ୍ୟକ, ନୀତିଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଏହିରୂପେ ପ୍ରମାଣ, ତଥାପି ଆମ୍ଭେ ଆପନା ଆଶ୍ରିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଦୁଃଖ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରେ ସହି ନପାରୁଁ, ସେହି ହେତୁରୁ ତାହା କହିଲୁଁ । କିପାଁକି ଧନ ପ୍ରାଣ ଅନ୍ୟର ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରାଜ୍ଞଲୋକ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ କରନ୍ତି, ବରଂ ସଲ୍ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବିନାଶ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେଲେ ପ୍ରାଣାଦି ତ୍ୟାଗ ଭଲ ।

7. What is meant by ନୀତିଶ ସ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରମ ଣ and ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ ?

8. Point out the sandhi in ସଲ୍ଲୋକ

ଯଦ୍ୟପି ତାହା ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତା ତେବେ କିହେତୁରୁ ସେ ଶୁକକୁ ପରାଜୟ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କଲା, ଏବଂ ଶୁକ ଆଗମନରେ ତାହାର ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଉତ୍ସାହ କାହିଁକି ହୁଏ ? ସେ ଅନେକ କାଳ ଏହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛି ।

9. Is କରିବା a finite verb in the above passage? In what case is ଶୁକ ?

ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କହୁଅଛି, ତଥାପି ଆଗନ୍ତୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଭୟଜନକ ହୁଏ । ରାଜା କହିଲେ, ଆଗନ୍ତୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟ କଦାଚିତ୍ ଉପକାରକ ହୁଏ । ଶୁଣ, ପର ହିତକାରୀ ହେଲେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ହୁଏ, ବନ୍ଧୁ ଅହିତକାରୀ ହେଲେ ପର ହୁଏ, ଶରୀରଜାତ ବ୍ୟାଧି ଅହିତ କିନ୍ତୁ ବନର ଔଷଧ ହିତ ହୁଏ । ତେବେ ଜାତିମାତ୍ରରେ ଆଗନ୍ତୁକ କି ଦୁଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ ? ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେସୁଦ୍ଧା ଉତ୍ତମ ମଧ୍ୟମ ଅଧମ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

10. Explain the antitheses in the preceding passage. What is the meaning of ଆଗନ୍ତୁକ ? Has ପର any other meaning than what it has in the above passage ?

ORIYA.—AFTERNOON.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

କଳ୍ପିତ ଇତିହାସର ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବାକ୍ୟ ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ସମାପ୍ତ ହୁଅଇ ସେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଇତିହାସର ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୁଅଇ । ଏହି ନିତାନ୍ତ ବିଧାନ ଜାଣିବ ।

ସବୁ ଦେଶୀୟ ଲୋକ ଅହଂକାରୀ ହୋଇ ଆପଣାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅତି ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଜାତି କରି ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ହେବାକୁ ବାଞ୍ଛା କରନ୍ତି ମାତ୍ର ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଯଥାର୍ଥ ଚରିତ ଲେଖା ନ ଥିବାରୁ ସେମାନେ ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର କଳ୍ପନା ଇତିହାସ କରନ୍ତି । ଓଡିଆ ଦେଶସ୍ଥମାନେ ସେହିପରି ଆପଣାମାନଙ୍କର ଓଜ ରାଜଗଣ ବୋଲି ପୁରାଣ, ରାଜତରଙ୍ଗିଣୀ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପୋଥିରୁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ମହାରାଜାମାନଙ୍କୁ ବାଛି କରି ଲେଖନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରାୟ ସମସ୍ତ ହିନ୍ଦୁଲୋକ ଆପଣାମାନଙ୍କର ଯଥାର୍ଥ ବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତ ଅଭାବ ସକାଶେ ଏହି ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ମହାରାଜାମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାଧାରଣ ଧନସ୍ୱରୂପ ମନନ୍ତି ଏପ୍ରକାରେ ଓଡିଶା ଦେଶର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଇତିହାସରେ ଯୁଧିଷ୍ଠିର, ପରୀକ୍ଷିତ, ଜନମେଜୟ, ଭୋଜାଦି ଆମ ଏଡିଶାର ନିତାନ୍ତ ରାଜାମାନଙ୍କର ନାମ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ମିଶ୍ରିତ ହୋଇ ଲେଖା ଯାଏ ।

2. What is meant by ସାଧାରଣ ଧନସ୍ୱରୂପ ?

3. Give some account of the kings mentioned in the above passage.

ଆଗରା ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ଆଗରା ନାମେ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ନଗରେକ ଅଛି ସେ ପୂର୍ବରେ ଆକବର ମହାରାଜାର ରାଜଧାନୀ ଥିଲା । ଏହି ନଗର ବିଷୁବରେଖାରୁ ଉତ୍ତରରେ ୨୭ ଅଂଶ ୧୬ ପଲ, ଧ୍ରୁବରେଖାଠାରୁ ପୂର୍ବରେ ୭୮ ଅଂଶ ୧ଲ ଦୂର ହୋଇ ଯମୁନା ନଦୀର ବାମ ତୀରରେ ସ୍ଥାପିତ ଅଛି ।

4. What is meant by ବିଷୁବରେଖା and ଧ୍ରୁବରେଖା ?

5. Is the position of Agra in relation to the Jumna as given in the above passage quite correct?

ଏହି ନଗରର ବାଟ ଏମନ୍ତ ଅଶଓଣାର ଯେ ରାଉତମାନେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଅଶ୍ୱ, ହାତୀ ଆରୋହ ଲୋକେ ଅତି କଷ୍ଟରେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି । ବାଟର ଦୁଇ ପାଖର ଘର ସକୁ ଲଗାଲଗି ପଥର ଦ୍ୱାରା ହୁଅ ମହଲା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ହୋଇ ଉଠଇ. ପୁଣି ସବୋପରେ ଯେଉଁ ମହଲା ତାହାର ଆଗେ ବାରନ୍ଦା, ନାନା ଅତି ସାନ ଗବାକ୍ଷ ଅଛି ତହିଁରୁ ଗୃହ ଶୀତଳ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବାୟୁ ଖେଳିବାର ହୋଏ ମାତ୍ର ବାଟର ଲୋକ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ନ ପାନ୍ତି ।

6. Give three synonyms of ବାଟ ଅଶ୍ୱ ହାତୀ

7. What is the literal meaning of ଗବାକ୍ଷ ?

ଏହି ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇବାମାତ୍ରକେ ସେରାଜଉଦ୍ଦୌଲା କ୍ରୋଧରେ ପ୍ରଜ୍ୱଳିତ ହୋଇ ଇଙ୍ଗରାଜମାନେ ଯେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଅପକାରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆଶ୍ରୟ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ତାହାଙ୍କର ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣାମାନଙ୍କୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ଏହି ଦୋଷରେ ଦୋଷୀ କରି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଲରୁ ଉଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ କରିବାକୁ ଗର୍ଜ୍ଜନ କରି କହିଲା ।

8. What is କରିବଂ governed by in the above passage? What part of speech is ଉଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ? What would its substantive be?

9. Translate the following passage into Oriya:

O great king! all the women sat down at the entrance of the temple, and continued imploring Devee; Oogursen, Basoodeo, Buldeo and the other descendants of Judoo were sitting in a state of great anxiety, when Shree Krishnu, the immortal, the dweller in Dwarka, smiling and bringing Jamwutee with him, came and stood in the royal court; all were delighted at beholding the moon-like face of Krishnu. And on hearing the good news of his arrival, all the women

having worshipped Devee, returned home; and began to engage in festive rejoicings.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Examiner,—S. LOBB, M. A.

1. How was Stephen related to William the Conqueror? Who were the father and mother of Henry II.?

2. When were the Constitutions of Clarendon enacted? State their general purport, and the nature of the controversy out of which they arose.

3. Show that King John was not rightfully entitled at the time of his accession to the throne of England? In what manner did he become so?

4. In 1314 the English invaded Scotland; describe the contest which ensued, and its issue.

5. Mention the principal events in the reign of Edward III., and the date of his accession.

6. "During the 160 years which preceded the union of the Roses, nine kings reigned in England: six of these nine kings were deposed; five lost their lives as well as their crowns." Name the sovereigns referred to.

7. Whom did Henry VII. marry? What children had he? What insurrections took place in his reign?

8. State briefly, with dates, the occasions on which the following battles were fought:—(*a*) Flodden, (*b*) Poictiers, (*c*) Evesham, (*d*) Barnet.

9. In whose reigns did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they famous, respec-

tively :—(*a*) Humphry of Gloucester, (*b*) Joan of Arc, (*c*) Hotspur, (*d*) Caxton?

10. Explain carefully the terms—(*a*) Trial by Ordeal, (*b*) Witenagemote, (*c*) Præmunire, (*d*) Tonnage and Poundage, (*e*) Benefit of Clergy (*f*) Benevolences.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Sketch rapidly the main features in the life of Sir Philip Sidney, and in that of Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. Give a detailed account of the arrest of the Five Members; the probable causes for it; and its results.

3. What and when was the Meal-tub, and what and when the Rye-house Plot?

4. Lords Strafford and Stafford were both brought to trial, and both executed; give a sketch of the charge and course of proceedings against each.

5. State the course of political events which led to the impeachment of Lord Clarendon; the result of the motion for his committal on articles of impeachment; the issue to Clarendon; and the place and date of his death.

6. Give the tenor of the Coventry Act, and the reasons for its enactment. How was Blood supposed to be implicated in the attack on a Duke? and how proved to be guilty of an attempt on the Regalia?

7. In what year was passed, and what were the leading provisions of, the Act of Settlement?

8. Give, with date, the parties to, and principal conditions of, the Peace of Utrecht.

9. "The year 1759 is one of the most glorious in the naval and military annals of England."

Name all, and give detailed accounts of at least two of the engagements here referred to.

10. In a genealogical table show the descent of Queen Victoria from King James I.

GEOMETRY, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner,—T. MARTIN, B. A.

1. Enumerate the several conditions from which, in the Sixth Book of Euclid, the similarity of two triangles is inferred.

2. Prove that any rectangular figure described on the hypoteneuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the similar figures described on the sides.

3. The length and breadth of an enclosure, which is in form a parallelogram, are respectively equal to 47 yds. 2 ft. 4. in., and 22 yds. 2 ft. 11 in.; what should be the breadth of another equiangular enclosure (which is also a parallelogram), if its length is 63 yds. 1 ft. 5 in., and its area is $\frac{5}{8}$ths of the former?

4. Expand $(1 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ as far as x^4 by the binomial theorem.

5. The first term in an arithmetical progression is 1, the number of terms is 23; what must the common difference be, in order that the sum may be $149\frac{1}{2}$?

6. Suppose a body moved eternally in this manner, viz. 20 miles the first minute, 19 miles the second,

$18\frac{1}{20}$th the third, and so on in geometrical progression; required the utmost distance it can reach.

7. Eliminate x from the quadratics,

$$Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0,$$
$$A'x^2 + B'x + C' = 0.$$

8. Two retailers jointly invest £700 in business; the one lets his money remain five months, the other only three, and each receives £450 capital and profit; how much did each advance at first?

9. A. pays income tax at the rate of 7*d.* in the pound for three months, and for the remainder of the year at the rate of 5*d.*; what should be his gross annual income to leave a surplus of £2000?

10. The fore-wheel of a carriage makes six more revolutions than the hind-wheel in 120 yds.; but the former would only make four more revolutions than the latter in the same distance, if the spokes of each were lengthened by 5 inches; what is the circumference of each wheel?

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, AND STATICS.

Examiner,—R. THWAYTES, B. A.

1. What is the unit of measure of a Trigonometrical Function? How are the magnitude and sign of a Trigonometrical Function estimated? Illustrate your replies by a reference to the variation in sign and magnitude of the versed sine of an angle as the angle increases from zero to four right angles.

2. Obtain by geometrical construction $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$, when the bounding line of the angle A is in the first half of the third quadrant, and that of the compound angle in the second half of the second quadrant.

3. How many independent relations are there between the sides and angles of any triangle? and what must be the nature of the data respecting the triangle, in order that it may be completely given? Explain the nature of the ambiguity which may result, as to the triangle, when two sides and the angle opposite to one are given.

4. Define the logarithm of a number, and explain the nature and use of a Table of Logarithms. Given $\log 23454 = 4{\cdot}3702169$, and $\log 23{\cdot}453 = 1{\cdot}3701984$, find what $\log 234{\cdot}535$ is by proportional parts, and show that $\log 2 = 7 \log \frac{16}{15} + 5 \log \frac{25}{24} + 3 \log \frac{81}{80}$.

5. Investigate the formulæ,

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2},$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}.$$

If A, B, C be the angles of a triangle, prove that

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B-C}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C-A}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}.$$

6. What are the conditions necessary for a particle to be kept at rest when acted upon by three forces? Assuming the parallelogram of forces so far as the direction of the resultant is concerned, prove it for magnitude; and write down the statical equations of

equilibrium, when a particle is kept at rest by forces acting on it in one plane.

7. If a particle be placed in the centre of a circle, and acted on by three forces, P, Q, R, tending towards the angular point A, B, C, of the triangle circumscribing the circle; prove that, when there is equilibrium,

$$P : Q : R = \cos\frac{A}{2} : \cos\frac{B}{2} : \cos\frac{C}{2},$$

where A, B, C are the angles of the triangle ABC.

8. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular lamina of matter.

9. If a particle O, at any point in the plane of a triangle ABC, be acted upon by three forces represented in magnitude and direction by OA, OB, OC; prove that their resultant will be represented in magnitude and direction by three times the distance of O from the centre of gravity of the triangle.

10. Find the conditions of equilibrium in the system of pulleys where each string which passes round any pulley is attached at one end to the bar from which the weight is suspended, and at the other end to the next pulley, the strings being parallel.

Supposing the number of pulleys in the above system to be five, each five inches in diameter, find to what point the weight must be suspended in order that the bar may be horizontal, the weight of the bar being left out of consideration.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,— J. SANDERS.

1. Distinguish accurately among the various kinds of Causes mentioned by Dr Abercrombie, and show to what extent each enters within the proper domain of Philosophy.

2. Trace some of the consequences which flow from the principle assumed by many Metaphysicians, that the Mind can only act where it is present.

3. What do we mean when we say that the Mind is immaterial; and why is it unphilosophical to assert that Mind is merely a modification of Matter? State the only *positive* argument on which we can found any conviction respecting the nature of the Thinking Principle.

4. Wherein do First Truths, as understood by modern Metaphysicians, differ from what in the old systems were called Innate Ideas?

4. Account for the phenomenon of double vision.

6. Point out the principal sources of fallacy in connexion with the process of scientific discovery.

7. What is Discursive Reasoning? To what elements may any piece of Discursive Reasoning be reduced? Give a specimen. What name is bestowed upon an argument expressed in this form?

8. Explain the causes of the superior certainty of Mathematical, as compared with Moral, Reasoning.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. What beliefs or convictions are set down by Abercrombie as First Truths in Morals? How does he show that they are underived, and what theory accounting for their origin does he refute?

2. Distinguish between Pride and Vanity.

3. "He who grieves at his own abstinence is a voluptuary." Explain fully the import of this assertion.

4. How does Abercrombie define an Affection? What are the Defensive Affections?

5. Is the exercise of the Benevolent Affections to be regarded as necessarily possessing a character of merit? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Into what elements is Sympathy to be resolved? What is its use within the sphere of Morals?

7. Familiarity with distress lessens our sensibility at beholding it, and so tends to produce in us an indifference about relieving it. How is the consequent tendency to moral deterioration to be counteracted?

8. What is the proper sphere of self-love viewed as a principle of moral action?

9. Suppose an individual deliberating with regard to the line of conduct he should pursue in some particular case; specify what causes may conceivably determine his choice.

10. Strong inducements to vice are sometimes resisted from motives referring to health, or to the maintaining of a good name, or other such like consi-

derations. How is such resistance to be morally estimated?

11. What is the fact for which the moral theories seek to account? Examine any two of these theories.

B. A. Examination, 1865.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner,—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

I.

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely, slighted shepherd's trade,
And strictly meditate the thankless muse?
Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair?
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
(That last infirmity of noble minds)
To scorn delights and live laborious days:
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. 'But not the praise,'
Phœbus replied, and touched my trembling ears;
'Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies:
But lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes,
And perfect witness of all-judging Jove;

As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of so much fame in heaven expect thy meed.'

Quest. 1 (line 1).—What is the meaning of *boots it?* To what class of verbs does it belong? Give other instances.

Quest. 2 (line 2).—Why *shepherd's* trade? Whence did Milton borrow this comparison? What other class of persons are compared with shepherds in the same poem? Where did this latter comparison originate?

Quest. 3 (line 3).—Explain the epithet *thankless* Of what language has Milton followed the idiom in this line? and what is the general characteristic of his poetry as regards the models he follows?

Quest. 4 (line 4).—What two classes of persons does the poet compare in these lines?

Quest. 5 (lines 7 to 13.)—Write out this passage in prose without any metaphor or simile. Enumerate the metaphorical expressions in these lines?

Quest. 6 (line 8).—Why the *last* infirmity?

Quest. 7 (line 12).—Is the word *Fury* used with strict correctness here, according to Greek popular speech? Does any similar fancy occur in other Mythology?

Quest. 8 (line 16).—What are the derivation and meaning of foil?

Quest. 9 (line 17) Distinguish *fame* and *rumour.*

Quest. 10 (line 20).—Is the idea of a judgment after death a purely Christian one? Show how this poem mingles Christian and Classical ideas. What circumstances in Milton's life and times render this natural?

Quest. 11.—Enumerate the words derived from the Latin in the above extract. Give pure English equiva-

lents for them. Did words of Latin origin come into the English language directly from the Latin, or through the medium of any other language? Mention an author who uses more of such words than Milton does. Mention one who uses less.

II.

So may the outward shows be least themselves.
The world is still deceived with ornament.
In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt,
But, being seasoned with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil? In religion,
What damned error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text,
Hiding the grossness with fair ornament?
There is no vice so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts.
* * * * * * * *
Look on beauty,
And you shall see 'tis purchased by the weight;
Which therein works a miracle in nature,
Making them lightest that wear most of it:
So are those crisped snaky golden locks
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,
Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,
The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.
Thus ornament is but the guiled shore
To a most dangerous sea; the beauteous scarf
Veiling an Indian beauty; in a word,
The seeming truth which cunning times put on
To entrap the wisest.

Quest. 12.—Who utters this speech, and on what occasion?

Quest. 13.—Show that the moral of it,—that we are not to judge by outward show,—is exemplified also in the trial scene. What was the outward show of justice in the matter of the bond? and what was the real essential justice? It is one of the functions of the law to preserve the sanctity of contracts between man and man. Upon what principle, therefore, do you justify the interference of the law, as laid down by Portia, between Antonio and Shylock?

Quest. 14.—What is the metre of Shakspeare's blank verse? Mark out the feet and accentuation in lines 5 and 6 of the passage quoted.

Quest. 15 (line 4).—Explain the metaphor involved in the word *seasoned.*

Quest. 16 (line 5).—Derive *religion.*

Quest. 17 (line 10).—Explain the peculiarity in the use of the pronoun *his.* At what time did the modern usage come in?

Quest. 18.—Explain line 14.

Quest. 19 (line 17).—Explain "upon supposed fairness."

Quest. 20 (line 18).—What is the meaning of *dowry?*

Quest. 21 (line 20.—*Guiled* is the reading of the old Quartos; *guilded,* of three of the folios; *gilded,* of Rowe; *guilty,* of Warburton; and *guiling* is conjectured by Becket. Which reading do you prefer, and why?

Quest. 22 (line 22).—Show that the text of this line is incorrect. Sidney Walker conjectured, *Indian gipsy;* Spedding, *Indian visage,* the Cambridge editors

Indian beldam; and the Collier Manuscript puts a colon after *Indian,* and a comma after *beauty.* Which do you prefer, and why?

Quest. 23—State briefly what are the principal features in the characters of Antonio and Lorenzo.

Quest. 24.—What features of feudality are illustrated in the Lay of the Last Minstrel?

Quest. 25.—Explain the words, 'wight,' 'foray,' 'Arthur's wain,' 'moss-trooper,' 'barbican,' 'fleur-de-lis,' 'scutcheon, 'wraith.' What is the origin of Lord Dacre's name?

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner,—W. L. Heeley, B. A.

1. State the nature of Lord Bacon's writings, and their influence. Mention some of the leading principles of the first book of the Novum Organum.

2. Paraphrase, and illustrate by examples, as fully as you can, the three following aphorisms of Lord Bacon:—

(*a*) "Human knowledge and power coincide, because ignorance of the cause hinders the production of the effect. For Nature is not conquered save by obedience: and what in contemplation stands as a cause, the same in operation stands as a rule."

(*b*) "With a view to results, man can do nothing but apply and remove natural bodies: everything else Nature performs within."

(*c*) "The raising of conceptions and axioms by means of true *induction* is certainly the proper remedy

for driving and clearing out phantoms: yet there is great use in pointing out the phantoms. For right teaching about phantoms stands towards the interpretation of nature, as the teaching about confutation of sophisms does to the common logic."

3. Give the names of the four kinds of phantoms, and describe and illustrate each as fully as you can.

4. State and define the essential qualities of a good prose style; and correct any errors which you may perceive in the style of the following sentences:—

(*a*) "He is inspired," says an eminent writer, "with a true sense of that function, when chosen from a regard to the interests of piety and virtue."

(*b*) "I had several men died in my ship of calentures."

(*c*) "She united the great body of the people in her and their common interest."

(*d*) "Man, who is born of woman, is of few days, and full of trouble."

(*e*) "Both the ecclesiastic and secular powers concurred in those measures."

(*f*) "The next refuge was to say, it was overlooked by one man, and many passages wholly written by another."

5. Give a short account of the origin of the English language, distinguishing the periods of the Anglo-Saxon, old, middle, and modern English. Mention some of the principal writers of each.

6. State and illustrate the redundancies and deficiencies of the English alphabet. Account historically for the imperfections of the English alphabet, and

compare it as to fulness and utility with any other alphabet that you know.

7. Explain the following sentences from Macaulay's Essays, and point out particularly the words in which the rhetorical beauty consists :—

(*a*) "In our time the audience of a member of Parliament is the nation."

(*b*) "The influence of the French conqueror never extended beyond low water mark. The narrowest strait was to his power what it was of old believed that a running stream was to the sorceries of a witch"

(*c*) "The watchwords of the new government were prerogative and purity."

(*d*) "The nation was drunk with joy and pride."

8. Characterize the style of Lord Macaulay; and illustrate your remarks by appropriate quotations from his Essays.

9. From what languages were the following words introduced into the English :—*Algebra, bard, azure, cherubim, dogma, gazette, muslin, hurricane,* and *chivalry?* Also give the derivation of the following, and show how in each case the derivation explains the meaning :—*Compass, compassion; domestic, dominion; empire, empirical; liberate, deliberation.*

10. "The auxiliary verbs, in English, play a most important part in the syntax of the language." Classify them; and explain in full the following constructions :—

(*a*) I am speaking.

(*b*) I am to speak.

(*c*) I am to blame.

(*d*) I have waited.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner,—REV. J. TRAFFORD, M. A.

HORACE, ODES, Book iii.; SATIRES, Book ii.

1. As the life and character of Horace are principally known from his works, state what may be learned of them from the parts prepared for this Examination?

2. Translate [ODE 5. 13—40]:—

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli
Dissentientis conditionibus
Fœdis et exemplo trahentis
Perniciem veniens in ævum,
Si non periret immiserabilis
Captiva pubes. Signa ego Punicis
Adfixa delubris et arma
Militibus sine cæde, dixit,
Derepta vidi; vidi ego civium
Retorta tergo brachia libero:
Portasque non clausas et arva
Marte coli populata nostro.
Auro repensus scilicet acrior
Miles redibit. Flagitio additis
Damnum: neque amissos colores
Lana refert medicata fuco,
Nec vera virtus cum semel excidit
Curat reponi deterioribus.
Si pugnat extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis
Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus,
Et Marte Pœnos proteret altero

Qui lora restrictis lacertis
Sensit iners timuit que mortem.
Hinc unde vitam sumeret inscius
Pacem duello miscuit. O pudor!
O magna Karthago, probrosis
Altior Italiæ ruinis!

3. (*a*) Give the different meanings of the first sentence and its construction, as you adopt the reading *trahentis* or *trahenti* (ver. 15).

(*b*) What is the connection of *duellum* (ver. 38) and *bellum?* Can you instance other words so related?

(*c*) "Arma *derepta*" (ver. 21). Some read *direpta:* what is the difference in sense; and which, as giving the better sense, is preferable?

(*d*) "Marte coli populata nostro" (ver. 24). What two constructions are possible, and which is the better?

4. In what metre is this ode written? Explain its construction. Do you perceive anything unusual in the 17th verse?

5. How far is Horace's account of Regulus regarded by modern historians as authentic history? Can you give illustrations from Roman history, which show that the ode embodies what was the general feeling of the Romans towards their countrymen who had been taken prisoners?

6. Translate, clearly indicating the different speakers introduced [SAT. 2, 6, 20]:—

Matutine pater, seu Jane libentius audis,
Unde homines operum primos vitæque labores
Instituunt, sic dis placitum, tu carminis esto
Principium. Romæ sponsorem me rapis. Eja
Ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, urge.

Sive Aquilo radit terras seu bruma nivalem
Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est
Postmodo, quod mi obsit clare certumque locuto,
Luctandum in turba et facienda injuria tardis.
Quidtibivis, insane, et quas res agis? improbus urget
Iratis precibus: tu pulses omne quod obstat
Ad Mæcenatem memori si mente recurras?
Hoc juvat et melli est, non mentiar. At simul atras
Ventum est Esquilas aliena negotia centum
Per caput et circa saliunt latus. Ante secundum
Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras.
De re communi scribæ magna atque nova te
Orabant hodie meminisses, Quinte, reverti,
Imprimat his cura Mæcenas signa tabellis.
Dixeris, Experiar: si vis, potes, addit et instat.
Septimus octavo propior jam fugeret annus
Ex quo Mæcenas me cœpit habere suorum
In numero; dumtaxat ad hoc, quem tollere rheda
Vellet iter faciens et cui concredere nugas
Hoc genus: Hora quota est? Threx est Gallina Syro par?
Matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent.
Et quæ rimosa bene deponuntur in aure.
Per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam
Invidiæ noster.

7. (*a*) What was a "sponsor" among the Romans? his duties and obligations? (ver. 23).

(*b*) "Interiora diem gyro trahit." (ver. 26). This is a poetical expression of what fact?

(*c*) Why is "*atras*" applied to "Esquilas?" (ver. 32).

(*d*) Who were the "scribæ?" (ver 36). Why should they speak to Horace "de re communi?"

(*e*). How do you explain "noster?" (ver. 48).

8. (*a*) What verbs in Latin govern two datives?

(*b*) What others two accusatives? Give examples of each class.

(*c*) In what light are the supines most properly regarded, and where are they used?

LATIN.

Examiner,—W. L. Heeley, B. A.

Cicero, Oratio pro Archia.

1. Translate, as literally as you can, the following passage:—

'Census nostros requiris scilicet. Est enim obscurum, proximis Censoribus, hunc cum clarissimo Imperatore, L. Lucullo, apud exercitum fuisse: superioribus, cum eodem Quæstore fuisse in Asia: primis, Julio et Crasso nullam, populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat, ac tantummodo indicat, eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive: iis temporibus, quæ tu criminaris, ne ipsius quidem judicio eum in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum sæpe fecit nostris legibus, et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum, et in beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est a L. Lucullo Prætore et Consule.'

State concisely the argument of the above passage. What argument of the prosecutor does it refute? What privileges of a Roman citizen had Archias exercised?

2. Translate elegantly the following passages:

(α) 'Quare quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates, et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum; quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum denique aleæ, quantum pilæ, tantum mihi egomet ad hæc studia recolenda sumpsero?'

(β) 'Saxa et solitudines voci respondent; bestiæ sæpe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos, instituti rebus optimis, non poetarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnæi vero suum esse confirmant: itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt: permulti alii præterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.'

3. Put into Latin the following sentences:—

(α) Registration merely declares, it does not establish, the right to vote.

(β) There resides in every truly good man a sort of virtue which stirs his mind night and day with the prickings of ambition, and teaches him that the memory of a man's good name is not a thing to be dropped at the end of life's short course, but to abide with posterity as long as posterity shall endure.

(γ) Nought is so stockish (*brutum*), hard, and full of rage, but Music for a time doth change his nature.

4. (*a*) What is the difference between *si quid est* and *si quid sit?* How do you explain the two datives in *nonnullis saluti fuit?*

(*b*) Translate 'hominum frequentia,' 'poetibus pingue

quiddam sonantibus,' 'acroama,' 'Cimbricas res adolescens attigit,' 'proavus,' secundas res.'

(*c*) What was the prætor's power? Who were L. Lucullus and Ennius? and who is referred to as *Africanus superior?*

(*d*) Give instances of verbs which govern the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative; also two accusatives. In how many ways is the genitive treated? Why are different cases used in the expressions, *vixit plures annos* and *eo anno mortuus est?*

SANSCRIT,—Morning.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

कौवेरदिग्भागमपास्य मार्गमागस्त्यमुष्णांशुरिवावतीर्णः ।
अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यो हरिर्हरिप्रस्थमथ प्रतस्थे ॥
जगत्पवित्रैरपि तन्न पादैस्पृष्टुं जगत्पूज्यमयुज्यतार्कः ।
यतोऽहृत्पार्व्वणचन्द्रचारु तस्यातपत्रं विभराम्बभूवे ॥
मृणालसूत्रामलमन्तरेण स्थितस्वलक्ष्मामरयोर्द्वयं सः ।
भेजेऽभितः पातुकसिद्धसिन्धोरभूतपूर्व्वां रुचमम्बुराशेः ॥
चित्राभिरस्योपरि मौलिभाजां भाभिर्मणीनामनणीयसीभिः ।
अनेकधातुच्छुरिताभ्रराशेर्गोवर्द्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि ॥
तस्योल्लसत्काञ्चनकुण्डलाग्रप्रत्युप्तगारुत्मतरत्नभासा ।
अवाप बाल्योचितनीलकण्ठपिच्छावचूडाकलनामिवोरः ॥
तमस्फुटे मन्दरकूटकोटिव्याघट्टनोत्तेजनया मणीनाम् ।
बंहीयसा दीप्तिवितानकेन चकासयामासतुरुल्लसन्तौ ॥

1. Translate the foregoing passage into English.

2. Give the roots of स्पृष्टुं and विभराम्बभूवे. To what conjugations do they severally belong? Give

their 3rd person (प्रथम पुरुष) singular and plural in the present tense को and 3rd preterite टी.

3. What is meant by कौबेरदिक् and why is it so called ?

4. Explain the similes contained in the first and third slokas of the above passage.

उच्छिद्य विद्विषइव प्रसभं मृगेन्द्रा-
निन्द्रानुजानुचरभूपतयोऽध्यवात्सुः ।
वन्येभमस्तकनिखातनखाग्रमुक्त-
मुक्ताफलप्रकरभाञ्जि गुहागृहाणि ॥
बिभ्राणया वहलयावकपङ्गपिङ्ग-
पिच्छावचूडमनुमाधवधाम जग्मुः ।
चञ्चद्ग्रदस्तचटुलाञ्चितपाकयान्ये-
खावासभागमुरगाशनकेतुयष्ट्या ॥
छायामपास्य महतीमपि वर्त्तमाना-
मागामिनीं जगृहिरे जनतास्तरूणाम् ।
सर्व्वोहि नोपगतमप्यपचीयमानं
वर्द्धिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति ॥
अग्रे गतेन वसतिं परिगृह्य रम्या-
मापात्यसैनिकनिराकरणाकुलेन ।
यान्तोऽन्यतः स्रुतक्षतखरमाशु दूरा-
दुद्बाहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः ॥
सिक्ताइवामृतरसेन मुहुर्व्वनानां
क्लान्तिच्छिदोवनवनस्पतयस्तदानीम् ।
शाखावसक्तवसनाभरणाभिरामाः
कल्पद्रुमैः सह विचित्रफलैर्विरेजुः ॥

5. Paraphrase the foregoing passage.

6. Parse उच्छिद्य बिभ्राणया अपास्य अपचीयमानं

and आजुहुविरे Give their roots, say to what conjugations they severally belong, and write down their 3rd person प्रथम पुरुष singular, dual and plural in the present tense को and the 3rd preterite टो.

7. Point out and expound the *bahuvrihi samases* in the foregoing passage.

सम्मूर्च्छनुच्छ्रुलशङ्खनिःस्वनः
स्वनः प्रयाते पटहस्य शार्ङ्गिणः ।
सत्त्वानि निन्ये नितराम्महान्त्यपि
व्यथान्वयेषामपि मेदिनीभृताम् ॥

8. Explain the last two lines of the above sloka.

उत्थातुमिच्छन् विधृतः पुरोबला-
न्निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके ।
अर्द्धाज्भितोद्गारविभर्भरस्वरः
स्वनाम निन्ये वरयाः स्फुटार्थताम् ॥

9. What does निन्ये govern in the above passage?

SANSCRIT,—AFTERNOON.

Examiner,—REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

अथ ताम्बूलकरङ्कवाहिनी मदीय तरलिका नाम मयैव सह गता स्नातुमासात्। सा पश्चाच्चिरादिवागत्य तथावस्थितां शनैर्मामवादीत् भर्तृदारिके यौ तौ तापसकुमारकौ दिव्याकारावस्माभिरच्छोदसरस्तीरे दृष्टौ तयोरेको येन भर्तृदुहितुरियमवतंसीकृता सुरतरुकुसुममञ्जरी स तस्माद्द्वितीयादात्मनो रक्षन् अतिनिभृतपदः कुसुमितलतासन्तानगहनान्तरेणोपसृत्य मामागच्छन्तीं दृष्टवतो भर्तृदारिकामुद्दिश्याप्राक्षीत् बालिके केयं कन्यका कस्य वापत्यं किमभिधाना क्व

वा गच्छतीति। मयोक्तम् एषा खलु भगवतः श्वेतभानोरं-शुभूतायामप्सरसि गौर्य्यां समुत्पन्ना देवस्य सकलगन्धर्व्वकुलमु-कुटमणिशिलाकाशिखरोल्लेखमरुणितचरणनखचक्रस्य प्रणय-प्रसुप्तगन्धर्व्वकामिनीकपोलपत्रलतालाञ्छितभुजतरुशिखरस्य-पादपीठीकृतलक्ष्मीकरकमलस्य गन्धर्व्वाधिपतेर्हंसस्य दुहिता महाश्वेता नाम गन्धर्वाधिवासं हेमकूटमचलवरमभिप्रस्थि-तेति॥

2. What is the subject of the predicate अपत्यं here? Do the subject and predicate agree here in gender?

3. Give the root of अप्राक्षीत् also its 3rd person singular, present tense की, its infinitive, and its past passive participle क्त.

4. Give the root of अभिधाना and its 3rd person plural, present tense, its present participle (शतृ) nominative singular in all genders, its past passive participle (क्त) and its passive participle with affix य.

5. Can you give the rule about verbs in आ changing the termination into इ before the affix क्त्वा in the indeclinable participle? Does the same rule hold when the verb has a preposition before it?

कादम्बरी तु कृच्छ्रादिव दैत्तकतिपयपदा महाश्वेतां स्नेह-निर्भरं चिरदर्शनजातोत्कण्ठां सोत्कण्ठं कण्ठे जग्राह। महाश्वेतापि दृढतरदत्तकण्ठग्रहा तामवादीत् सखि कादम्बरि भारते वर्षे राजा अनेकवरतुरगखुरमुखोल्लेखदत्तचतुःसमुद्र-मुद्रो रक्षितप्रजापीडस्तारापीडोनाम तस्यायं निजभुजशिला-स्तम्भविश्रान्तविश्वम्भरापीडश्चन्द्रापीडोनाम सूनुर्दिग्विजयप्र-सङ्गेनानुगतोभूमिमिमाम्॥

6. Point out and expound the *bahuvrihi samases* in the above passage.

अथ क्रमेण कादम्बरीदर्शनप्रजागरखिन्नः खमुमिव तालतमालतालीकदलीकन्दलिनीं प्रविरलकल्लालानिलशीतलां वेलावनराजिमवततार तारापतिः ॥

7. Explain the simile in the above sentence. Give the root of खमु and its 3rd person singular, dual and plural, present tense, also its past passive participle (क्त).

8. What is the purport of the 7th Book of the Sahitya Darpana? How many faults or *Doshas* are numbered in it? Enumerate and explain them.

9. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:

When Rookminee, O great king! dismissed the brahmin with these words, he meditated upon Krishnu, and repeating his name started for Dwarka; and through his love for Huri, arrived immediately. On arrival, he beheld the city in the midst of the sea, surrounded on all sides by extensive forests and hills, and beautiful groves; in which were heard the cries of animals, and notes of birds of all kinds. There were elegant tanks, filled with pure water; in which the lotus was in full bloom, and bees buzzed in swarms around: on the bank, geese and cranes and other birds were disporting: gardens of fruits and flowers of every kind extended for many a coss, on the borders of which betel plantations flourished.

URDU POETRY.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. Point out the principal differences between ancient and modern Urdu and state the origin of the language?

2. What do the تخلص بحر قافیه ردیف signify?

3. Name the different kinds of meter used in Urdu Poetry.

4. Translate the following lines into English.

عاجز نہو تصور حسن و جمال مین
منہدي بند ھی نہین ترے پاے خیال مین
نسبت نہین حسینو نکو تجھسے جمال مین
بو مشك کي ھی زلف مین عنبر کي خال مین
آتي ھی کوہ سوختہ طور سے صدا
نظارۂ جمال غضب ھی جلال مین
لوث گناہ کا جو کبھي آ گیا ھی دھیان
غوطے لگائے ھین عرق انفعال مین
حسرت ھی آنکھہ کو رھي اُس سبزہ رنگ کي
ریحان ھرا ھوا نہ کبھي اس سفال مین
تسبیح تو نے ڈالکے گردنمیں ای صنم
کھینچا ھما کو مرغ مصلی کے جال میں
جور و جفاے یار سے ترک وفا نکر
لطف اس معاملے کا نہیں انفصال میں
ان ابرو ونسے بڑھہ نہ چلین وہ مسین کریم
ان چار خلط کا ھی مزہ اعتدال میں
دور شراب حلقہ بیروں در ھی یہاں
اس بزم میں ھی مست ھر ایك اپنے حال میں
پیدا کرے جو تیرے سگ کو کي منزلت
طوق طلائي ھوے گلوی غزال میں
آتي ھی باغ سے تو صبا سے ھوں پوچھتا

کتنے شکو نے لئے ہیں کس کس نہال میں
دکھلا و اپني آنکو کو انداز و ناز بھي
برسوں رہے مشاہدۂ خط وخال میں
زنداں سے چھٹ کے چاہئے ہونا عزیز مصر
تعبیر خوب کي رہي یوسف خیال میں

A. Explain the idiom مہندي باندھنا.

B. Affix the proper vowel points to the word مشك and state whether it should be spelt with the ش or س.

C. Parse the 3rd and 13th couplets and state to what story they allude.

D. What are the literal and idiomatical significations of the words انفعال and عرق ?

E. What are the چار خلط and is the correctness of the number undisputed ?

URDU PROSE.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN W. N. LEES, LL. D.

1. State the literal and technical meanings of the terms نثر and نظم

2. Explain the peculiarities of the مقفیٰ and مسجع styles of composition.

3. Translate the following passage into English :

ملکہ تھر تھرا کر ہوا دار پرغش ہوئي خواصوں نے جلد جلد گلاب اور کیوڑا بید مشك چھڑکا کوئي ناد علي پڑھنے لگي کوئي سورۂ یوسف دم کرنے لگی کسي نے باز و پر رو مال کھینچ کر باندھا تلوے سہلانے لگي کوئي مٹي پر عطر چھڑك کر سدگھانے لگي کوئي ہاتھہ منہہ کیوڑے سے دھوتی تھي کوئي صدقے ہو ہو روتي تھي کوئي بولي چھل گنجي کا کٹورا لانا کسي نے کہا یشب کي تختي دھوکے پلانا کسي نے کہا بلاریب آسیب ہی کوئي بولي عجب مہ پارہ ہی جسکے

دیکھے سے دل ناشکیب ھی کوئي سمجھي یہہ شخص ھم جنس
نہیں قسم جن سے ھی کوئي بولي یہہ عشي تقاضاي من سے ھی
غرض کہ دیرمیں ملکہ کو افاقا ھوا مگردل مضطرب طپان خواھش
اسي طرف کشان جذب عشق سے مقنا طیس و آھن کا عالم کشش
محبت سے کاہ و کھربا اسیدم ھو گئي رنك رو طایر پردہ صبر و
ضبط دامن کشیدہ مشورہ ھوا شواري ادھر سے پھیرو •

a. What do the words چھل کنجي - ناد عالي ھوادار - یشب کي تختي signify?

b. Affix the vowel-points to the word مسطرب and give its root.

c. Translate the following passage into idiomatic Urdu:

The laws and institutions of England were established, to the full extent that was within the limits of possibility; nor was there thenceforward, any drawback upon the advance of the country, but those which originated in its own inherent constitution. These were, however, large enough to be all but fatal, and are such as to suggest the suspicion that the policy of James was premature; and that a long period of legislative and administrative government, should have preceded the use and prepared the way for this great national change. The Parliament was convened with all the evils and without any of the merits of a representative body: its election and its meeting were the violent effort and disgraceful contention of two parties, neither of which entertained any sense of the higher importance of the occasion, or any consideration of the interests of the nation thus newly launched into a stormy existence.

BENGALI.

Examiner,—Rev. J. Wenger.

1. State the object of the book on Natural Theology, and give a brief outline of its contents, in English.

2. Translate the following passage into English :—

কি ভূলোক কি দ্যুলোক ব্রহ্মাণ্ডের যত দূর পর্য্যন্ত অবগত হইতে পারাগিয়াছে, তাহার সর্ব্বত্রই সকল পদার্থের আকর্ষণ শক্তি দৃষ্ট হইয়াছে, প্রত্যেক পদার্থই আপনার নিকটতর ও আপনার অপেক্ষা ক্ষুদ্রতর পদার্থকে আকর্ষণ করিতে পারে।

3. In what case are ভূলোক and দ্যুলোক? And how do you account for that case?

4. Give an etymological analysis of the following words :—দ্যুলোক, ব্রহ্মাণ্ড, অবগত, পদার্থ, পর্য্যন্ত, and write down one synonym of each.

5. Write three sentences in which the idiomatic expression পারা যায় is used.

6. Account for the possessive case observable in ব্রহ্মাণ্ডের and তাহার.

7. Give the etymology of অপেক্ষা, and state the different meanings of that word, illustrating each meaning by an example.

8. Translate the following passage into English :—

যৌবনাবস্থায় যে দেশীয় লোকের যে প্রকার আকার হইয়া উঠে, তদ্দেশীয় মনুষ্যের চক্ষে সেই আকারই সুন্দর ও সুদৃশ্য বলিয়া প্রতীয়মান হয়, সুতরাং দেশ ভেদে স্ত্রী পুরুষের আকৃতি ভেদ হওয়াতেও কোন দেশীয় লোকেরই নেত্র পীড়া জন্মিতে পায় না।

9. Notice the idiom of the double relative যে দেশীয় . . . যে প্রকার, with which the double demonstrative তদ্দেশীয় . . . সেই corresponds. Write down two sentences exhibiting this idiom.

10. Explain the idiomatic use of হইয়া উঠে and বলিয়া, and illustrate each of them by two examples.

11. Give an etymological and grammatical explanation of প্রতীয়মান.

12. Explain the word চক্ষে, and give four synonyms of it.

13. Give the etymology of ভেদ, and write down four other words derived from the same root, with their meanings.

14. Translate the following into Bengali :—

"The Hindu accounts represent Chandragupta as all but overwhelmed by foreign invasion, and indebted for his preservation to the arts of his minister Chanakya more than to the force of his kingdom. It is probable, however, that he laid the foundation of that influence which was so much extended under his grandson Ashoka. That prince, in his youth, was governor of Ujjein, which must therefore have been a possession of his father."

BENGALI.

Examiner,—Babu Kisto Comul Bhuttacharjea, B. A.

1. Write a short life of Bacon. What estimate may we form of his character from the perusal of his essays?

2. Explain and illustrate :—

ধূর্ত্তেরা শাস্ত্রকে দ্বেষ করে, ঋজুরা ভক্তি করে, এবং বিজ্ঞেরা কাজে লাগাইয়া তাহাকে সার্থক করেন।

অকর্ম্ম করিলে স্রোতের এক দেশ মাত্র দূষিত হয়, কিন্তু অবিচার করিলে উৎস দূষিত হইয়া সমুদয় স্রোত অকর্ম্মণ্য ও মলিন হইয়া যায়।

নিষ্পীড়ন ব্যতিরেকে দ্রাক্ষারস নির্গত হয় না বটে, কিন্তু আবার গাঢ় নিষ্পীড়ন করিলে তদীয় অস্থি নিষ্পিষ্ট হইয়া উহা দূষিত ও বিস্বাদ হইয়া যায়।

উন্নতপদ অনুবীক্ষণ স্বরূপ, উহাতে অনুমাত্র দোষ বা গুণ বড় দেখায়।

যেমন পশ্চাদ্‌বর্ত্তী অভিমুখে প্রধাবিত হইলে স্থৈর্য্যদশায় পুরঃস্থ ব্যক্তির পরাচীনতা বোধ হয়, সেরূপ তাহারা অন্যের উদয় দেখিলে আপনাদিগের ক্ষয় মনে করে।

কখন কখন তদীয় বীভৎস বিগ্রহের পুরোভাগে চারিত্র ও লজ্জা উপহার দিতেও লজ্জা বোধ হয় না।

3. Give in more simple words the substance of :—

নব্যেরা বিবেচনা অপেক্ষা কল্পনাতেই অধিকতর তৎপর দৃষ্ট হইয়া থাকেন, মন্ত্রশক্তি অপেক্ষা উৎসাহশক্তি বিষয়েই যোগ্যতর সহায় হয়েন, চিরাগত সরণি অপেক্ষা অপ্রহত পথেই নিপুণতর নেতৃত্ব প্রকাশ করেন। পরন্তু অর্ব্বাচীনেরা প্রৌঢ়ি পূর্ব্বক অসাধ্য সাধনে ব্যবসিত হন, একবারে নানা বিষয়ে হস্তার্পণ করিয়া শেষ রক্ষা করিতে পারেন না, এক বারেই আকাশে উঠিতে চান, ক্রম বা কালক্ষেপ সহিতে পারেন না, না বুঝিয়া নিজ মত চালাইতে ব্যাগ্র হন, নিজ রুচি মাত্রের অনুবর্ত্তী হইয়া যুগপৎ বহু বিষয়ের পরীবর্ত্ত ও মূলোচ্ছেদ পর্য্যন্ত করিতে ত্রুটি করেন না, অকাণ্ডে প্রচণ্ডতা প্রকাশ করেন। যাহা সূচ্যগ্রে নির্ব্বাহ হয় তথায় ব্রহ্মাস্ত্র প্রয়োগ করেন এবং পরিশেষে প্রমাদ উপস্থিত হইলেও প্রমাদ স্বীকার করেন না।

4. Out of বেকন, give a list of words appositely rendered from English into Bengali.

5. Explain, with reference to etymology, the following expressions :—

পরভাগ্যোপজীবী, অলম্বুদ্ধি, মনস্বী, সমঞ্জসীভূত, হেয়োপাদেয় জলাঞ্জলি দেওয়া, অঙ্গাঙ্গিভাব, আমৃণ্য, স্থূললক্ষ্য, সম্ভূয়সমুত্থান, বিট, ব্রহ্মাস্ত্র, ধন্বন্তরি, উদাত্ত, রত্নকাঞ্চনসমাগম, বিচ্ছিত্তিবর্জ্জিত, ধর্ম্মাধিকরণ, পল্লবগ্রাহিতা, সাংদৃষ্টিক ন্যায়ে,

6. Name some Sanscrit metres that have been successfully introduced into Bengali, and give examples.

7. Give a strictly literal English translation of :—

অবসরের যোগ্যতা বা অযোগ্যতা সূক্ষ্মরূপে উপলক্ষণ করা সর্ব্বথা অতি আবশ্যক। জোয়ার আসিয়াছে, সুবাতাস্ বহিতেছে, তখনই নৌকা ছাড়িয়া দিবে, তাহা হইলেই অভিমত উপকূলে উপনীত হইবে, নতুবা সুযোগ বহিয়া গেলে সংসার সাগরে যাত্রা করিলে ক্লেশময় পঙ্কে পড়িবে, কত বার চড়ায় ঠেকিবে এবং পরিশেষে ভবিতব্যতার বশবর্ত্তী হইয়া ইতস্তত ভাসিয়া বেড়াইতে হইবে।

8. Give a free and expanded translation of :—

How imperiously, how coolly in disregard of all one's feeling, does the hard, cold, uninteresting course of daily realities move on! Still must we eat, and drink, and sleep, and wake again; still bargain, buy, sell, ask and answer questions; pursue, in short, a thousand shadows, though all interest in them be over; the cold, mechanical habit of living remaining, after all vital interest in it has fled.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—S. Lobb, M. A.

1. State briefly the distinguishing features of the six systems of Hindu Philosophy.

2. Between what two branches of the Lunar race did the great civil war of ancient India break out? and who were the chief leaders, and what was its issue?

3. Give a short account of the principal events in the life of Mahmud of Ghazni.

4. When and how did Delhi become the Capital of the Mussulman Empire in India?

5. What were Baber's race and descent, and by what means did he become Emperor of India?

6. Give a brief account of the life and character of Akber.

7. State the occasion, the date, and the result of the first war with Tippoo Sultan.

8. When did Lord Minto become Governor-General? and what were the principal transactions during his rule?

9. Write a life of *one* of the following kings:—Jehoshaphat, Ahab, Hezekiah, Josiah.

10. Give an account of the first contact between Rome and Judæa; and mention (with dates) the chief events in the history of the latter in its connexion with Rome.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Give the legendary account of the return of the Heraclidæ. Who were associated with the Heraclidæ in the migration, and in what manner was the conquered country divided among the invaders? Give your reasons for believing or disbelieving the tradition.

2. How often in every year, and where, did the Amphictyonic League hold its meetings? Name the twelve tribes who were there represented; the leading objects of the League; and its conduct in the First Sacred War.

3. What political and social difficulties induced the oligarchs of Athens to vest Solon with the chief rule?

Explain the *Seisactheia*, and enumerate the various constitutional changes and special laws introduced by Solon.

4. Set forth the several causes which led to the Peloponnesian War; and give the dates of—

(*a*) The death of Pericles;

(*b*) The death of Brasidas;

(*c*) The fall of the Four Hundred;

(*d*) The fall of the Thirty.

5. When lived, and for what were known, Pindar, Sophocles, Xenophon, Phidias, Apelles, Praxiteles, Æschines?

6. Compare the limits of the Roman dominion before the First, and after the Third Punic War. What was a leading difference between the principle of Roman and of modern civilization? Did any, and, if any, what distinction exist between a Roman and a Latin colony?

7. Who was Terentillus Arsa? What Bill of his led the way to the enactment of the Laws of the Twelve Tables? Give the history of that enactment, and the general provisions of its laws.

8. Give, with dates, a rapid sketch of the cause and course of the Second Punic War.

9. Narrate the course of events in Rome from the assassination of Julius Cæsar to the murder of Cicero.

10. Sketch rapidly the life of Cicero; enumerate his principal orations; his other literary works; and give your own estimate of him as a statesman, and as an author.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Examiner,—T. MARTIN, B. A.

1. The upper side of a sluice-gate is 10½ feet beneath the surface; its dimensions are 3 feet vertical by 18 inches horizontal; calculate the pressure on it.

2. If two fluids communicate in a bent tube, they are at rest when their altitudes above the horizontal plane where they meet are inversely as their densities.

3. Explain what is meant by stable and unstable equilibrium; and show that the equilibrium of a floating body is stable, unstable, or indifferent, according as the metacentre is above, below, or coincident with, the centre of gravity of the body.

4. Explain the hydrostatic balance. How with it may the specific gravity of a substance lighter than water be determined?

5. A raft, 37 yards long by 18 yards broad, and 17 inches deep, floats when submerged one-third of its depth; with what weight must it be loaded before it sinks?

6. Describe the manner in which a mercurial barometer is constructed. What advantages does mercury possess over other liquids as a barometric substance?

7. If the elastic force of a mass of gas be 30·275 inches of mercury, and its volume 100 cubic inches; calculate its elastic force if, under the same temperature, it is allowed to expand to a volume of 387 cubic inches.

8. If the elastic force of a gas contained in a given

volume be 32·5 inches at the temperature of 58° Fahr, what will it become if the gas is heated to 275° Fahr.?

9. Explain the action of the common suction and lifting pump.

10. If an orifice is made in the side of a vessel, when is it said to be a *thin plate?* How are the theoretic and actual discharges per second through it determined, the water level being constant throughout?

DYNAMICS, PNEUMATICS, AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner,—R. THWAYTES, B. A.

1. Explain how uniform velocity and acceleration are measured; and prove that the unit of acceleration varies inversely as the square of the unit of time, and directly as the unit of linear space.

2. Define compound velocity; and prove the proposition called parallelogram of velocities.

3. If a point be situated at the intersection of the perpendiculars drawn from the angular points of a triangle to the sides respectively opposite to them, and have three component velocities represented in magnitude and direction by its distances from the angular points of the triangle; prove that its resultant velocity will tend to the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle, and will be represented by twice the distance of the point from the centre.

4. A body describes at successive intervals of four seconds the spaces 24 and 64 feet, in the same

straight line; determine the accelerating force and the velocity at the commencement of the first interval.

5. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity which would carry it to a height of 2 g feet; after how long an interval will it be descending with a velocity g?

6. Point out the peculiar difficulty of graduating a thermometer. In Reamur's thermometer the freezing point is marked zero, and the boiling point 80°; what degree of Reamur's corresponds to 39° Fahrenheit?

7. Define the astronomical terms,—Right Ascension, Declination, Azimuth, Altitude, Latitude, and Longitude.

8. Describe the phenomenon of the Sun's apparent motion among the fixed stars, and mention the two principal hypotheses which have been made to account for it. What are the chief arguments in favour of the received hypothesis that the Earth moves round the Sun in an orbit inclined to the plane of the equator?

9. Distinguish between sidereal time, solar time, and mean solar time; and explain why the time indicated by the common clock is sometimes before, and sometimes behind, that indicated by the dial.

10. Account for the phases of the Moon in the course of a month, and show how a lunar eclipse arises. Why are the satellites of Jupiter more frequently eclipsed than the Moon?

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—J. SANDERS.

1. What is meant by absolute and by relative knowledge? To what is our knowledge of the Mind limited? In what light do we regard the existence or essence of the Mind itself?

2. Point out the extent of our *experience* of Cause and Effect. What, in addition to this, can we fairly presume with respect to the causal relation? By what do we test the existence of that relation between any given *mental* phenomena?

3. What distinction does Dr. Payne draw between powers and susceptibilities of the Mind? Do they denote different classes of mental states?

4. Set forth the argument in support of the opinion that our muscular frame is truly an organ of sense; and distinguish between the information which we derive from this source, and from the sense of touch.

5. Explain the difference, in Dr. Brown's system, between Simple and Relative Suggestion. To what does that author give the name of "Secondary Laws of Suggestion?" After showing the general purport of these, mention and illustrate them in detail.

6. Analyze the faculties of Memory, Reminiscence, and Retention, according to Dr. Payne.

7. Give in full Dr. Brown's theory of Generalization, and his arguments in refutation of Nominalism.

8. Are Conscience and Moral Judgment identical?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Examiner,—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. Why is man responsible for his actions? and how far is he responsible for his Belief?

2. "The leading object of all systems of Criminal Jurisprudence should be to reclaim the vicious." By what argument does Wayland support this assertion? What is your own view?

3. "An action is right or wrong because it is productive or not productive of the greatest amount of happiness?" Refute this theory; and state what you consider to be the correct explanation of the origin of our notions of right and wrong.

4. What are the conditions of human happiness?

5. Show the insufficiency of the ground on which the existence of Conscience has been denied. Show, also, that of all our impulses Conscience is the most authoritative.

6. Specify the two kinds of evil consequences that result from doing wrong.

7. Give Whately's definition of Logic; add some others; criticize them, and select the one which you consider to be the best, giving your reasons.

8. Conversion of Propositions:—State what it is, and of how many kinds, defining each.

9. Explain and illustrate the following assertions:—

a. IAI is allowable in the third figure, but not in the first.

b. AEO is valid in the second figure, but useless.

c. A can be proved only in the first figure.

10. Explicate the following syllogisms, stating in each case the figure and mood:—

a. Selfishness is never really honest, and therefore can never be moral.

b. Since justice is always prudent, it is sometimes good policy to sacrifice great prospects of personal advantage.

c. Weak indulgence to children is really cruel; for no action can be benevolent which is not for the good of its object.

d. Some poisons are vegetable; no poisons are wholesome; therefore some vegetables are not wholesome.

e. No one is wise who is not virtuous; no gamester is virtuous; therefore no gamester is wise.

11. What are the different kinds of Definition? Explain and illustrate Logical Definition. What are its necessary limits?

12. What is the difference between Inductive and Deductive Reasoning? In your answer point out what different kinds there are of Whole and Parts.

OPTICS.

Examiner,—T. MARTIN, B. A.

1. A pencil of rays diverging from a point falls upon a concave spherical reflecting mirror; shew that after meeting the mirror the rays will converge to a second point; write down and prove the equation which connects the distances of those two points with its radius.

2. Trace the relative positions of the conjugate foci both in concave and convex reflecting mirrors, including all the possible positions that the luminous point may be placed in with reference to the mirrors.

3. A bright ball, 4 inches in diameter, is suspended in front of a convex reflecting mirror of 11 inches radius, at a distance of 14 inches; find the apparent size of the image and its position.

4. Define the terms *refractive index* and *critical angle.*

The indices from vacuum into two media A and B being given, find the index of a ray passing from A into B.

5. A river seems to be 5 feet deep, what is its real depth?

6. Describe the six different kinds of concave and convex lenses. Write down the equation by which the relative position of the conjugate foci of any thin lens may be determined.

7. The incident and conjugate foci of a pencil are 42 and 11 inches respectively distant from a lens, at opposite sides; find the focal length and *kind* of lens.

8. Describe the defects under which *long-sighted* and *short-sighted* persons labour; and state how these may be remedied by the use of spectacles.

9. Explain the principles of the instrument known as Hadley's sextant and the purposes it is used for.

10. Describe Galileo's Telescope, and find its magnifying power.

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner,—R. THWAYTES, B. A.

1. In the parabola the square of any semi-ordinate to a diameter is equal to the rectangle contained by its abscissa and the chord through the focus parallel to that ordinate.

2. If Q and Q′ be the vertices of any two diameters of a parabola which produced backwards cut any tangent at P in T and T′ respectively; then

$$TP^2 : T'P^2 = TQ : T'Q'$$

3. Draw two tangents to an ellipse from a given point without it, and shew that they subtend equal angles at either focus.

4. Define *conjugate diameters* of an ellipse, and show that the square of the semi-ordinate of any diameter of an ellipse is to the rectangle contained by the segments of that diameter, as the square of the semi-conjugate is to the square of the semi-diameter.

5. If a circle be described upon the major axis of an ellipse and a line be drawn parallel to the minor axis, meeting the ellipse in P, P′; and the circle in Q, Q : then shall PP′ have a constant ratio to QQ′.

6. In the hyperbola the tangents at the extremities of any focal chord intersect each other in the directrix.

7. In the hyperbola prove that the area of the parallelogram formed by tangents at the extremities of any pair of conjugate diameters is constant.

8. From any point R of an asymptote perpendiculars RN and RM are drawn to the principal axes

meeting the hyperbola and its conjugate in P and D respectively; then CP and CD will be conjugate diameters.

9. If a right cone be cut by a plane which meets all the generating lines on the same side of the vertex, the section is an ellipse.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—H. F. BLANFORD.

1. Describe the ordinary English process of manufacture of sulphuric acid, and give the reactions.

2. What is the chemical composition of the minerals from which the following metals are chiefly obtained? State briefly the chemical reactions of the metallurgical process followed in each case thus:—

	Mineral.	Chemical reaction.
Mercury,	HgS.	$HgS + 2O = Hg + SO$.
,,	Native.	Simple distillation.

Iron.	Lead.	Bismuth.
Zinc.	Copper.	Sodium.
Tin.	Gold.	

3. What is soda ash?—whence, and by what process, is it obtained?—and what are its chief applications in the arts?

4. What are the most direct methods of detecting the presence of arsenic in a compound solution? How is it distinguished from antimony?

5. Give the ascertained laws of proportional combination, and an outline of Dalton's atomic theory,

distinguishing carefully between the two. Write the formulæ of the following compounds according to the old view, and the binary theory with the double oxygen atom :—

Hydrate of potash. Sulphate of alumina.
Nitrate of potash. Hydrated sulphuric acid.
Monobasic, bibasic, and tribasic phosphate of silver.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Examiner,—H. F. BLANFORD,

1. Give an instance of a dimorphous body, and the forms in which it occurs. Give an instance of allotropism, and one of isomorphism.

2. The two minerals, arragonite and apatite, crystallize in right six-sided prisms, but in two different systems of crystallization. In what systems do these forms occur, and how may it be known to which system they respectively belong ?

3. The composition of a coal is as follows :—

Carbon,	85·30
Hydrogen,	6·30
Nitrogen,	0·28
Sulphur,	0·36
Oxygen,	5·55
Ash,	2·21

100 lbs. of this coal at an initial temperature of 32° Fahr., are burnt in a steam engine boiler furnace, the air being at the same initial temperature. Neglecting the N., S., and Ash, and regarding the Oxygen as existing in combination with a portion of the Hydrogen

as HO, how many pounds of water will be raised to a height of 50 ft. by the combustion, if one-sixth of the Carbon escapes as smoke, one-sixth forms CO_1, the remainder CO_2, and the Hydrogen HO; and that two-thirds of the heat generated are lost by convection, friction, radiation, &c.? The calorific powers of the constituents may be taken as follow, as expressed on the Centigrade scale :—

C forming CO = 2400
C „ CO_2 = 8000
H „ HO =34000

4. Describe the process of charging a Leyden jar from the ordinary plate machine with uninsulated rubbers, so that the interior may be negative. Also the conditions of the two coatings and the glass when charged. If an insulated conductor be introduced into a jar so charged (without touching the coating), how will it be affected?

5. Mention some of the chief phenomena characteristic of voltaic and frictional electricity, respectively. Why are they believed to be different conditions of the same force, and in what condition do they differ?

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

1. Explain the nature and objects of the Function of Respiration; point out the principal modifications of the respiratory organs met with in the Animal King-

dom; and trace briefly the relations between the functions of Respiration and Circulation.

2. By what forces is the Circulation of the Blood maintained in the higher orders of the Animals?

3. Give a sketch of the structure and functions of the Liver.

4. What indications of the Habits of an Animal are afforded by the structure and form of its teeth?

ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

1. What constitutes the distinction between *Secretion* and *Excretion?* Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. Describe briefly the principal varieties in the Nervous System?

3. Give a brief sketch of the Comparative Anatomy of the Organ of Vision?

4. Explain the distinction between a natural and an artificial system of classification, and give an outline of the natural system of Zoological Classification now usually adopted.

Honor Examination, 1865.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

S'is'upálabadha,—Mrichchhakatika,—Meghadúta,—Víracharita.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

शंभौ यदि शोभि पृथक् प्रवाहावाकाशगङ्गापयसः पतेताम् ।
तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलमामुक्तमुक्तालतमस्य वक्षः ॥
स इन्द्रनीलश्यलनीलमूर्ती रराज कर्बूरपिशङ्गवासाः ।
विहृत्वरैरम्बुरुहां रजोभिर्यमस्वसुश्चित्र इवोदभारः ॥
प्रसाधितस्याम्य मधुद्विषोऽभूदन्यैव लक्ष्मीरिति युक्तमेतत् ।
वपुष्यशेषेऽखिललोककान्ता सानन्यकान्ता ह्युरसीतरा तु ॥

2. Is the word मूर्ती in the 3rd line spelt as it naturally ought to be? if not, what is the cause of the anomaly? Give the dual of रराज and the root of विहृत्वरैः Is there in Sanscrit any other feminine noun in ई which like लक्ष्मीः has a *visarga* termination in the nominative singular? Name the *alankára* in the first s loka.

तं जगाद गिरमुद्गिरन्निव स्नेहमाहितविकाशया दृशा ।
यज्ञकर्मणि मनः समादधद्गाविदांवरमकद्ददान्तपः ॥

3. Separate the words in the last *charana* or foot of this *sloka* and give the meaning of each word. Also the root of गिरन् and its past passive participle ज्ञ.

तोषमेति वितथैः स्तवैः परस्ते च तस्य सुलभाः शरीरिभिः ॥
अस्ति न स्तुतिवचोऽन्ततन्तव स्तोत्रयोग्य न च तेन तुष्यसि ॥

4. What virtue and what vice are described in this sloka?

तस्य साङ्ख्यपुरुषेण तुल्यताम्बिभ्रतः स्वयमकुर्व्वतः क्रियाः ।
कर्त्तता तदुपलम्भतोऽभवद्वृत्तिभाजि करणे यथर्त्विजि ॥

5. Explain the simile contained in this sloka. What philosophical doctrine is here referred to? Can you give the sense of any sutra in any of the text books of the M. A. Examination where that doctrine is inculcated?

स वमन् रुषाश्रु घनघर्मविगलदुरुगण्डमण्डलः ।
स्वेदजलकणकरालकरो व्यरुचत्प्रभिन्न इव कुञ्जरस्त्रिधा ॥

6. Give the meaning of प्रभिन्न and the past passive participle of वम also its 3rd person (प्रथम पुरुष) plural in डौ or 2nd preterite. What is meant by त्रिधा.

यदराज्ञि राजवदिहार्घ्यमुपहृतमिदं मुरद्विषि ।
ग्राम्यमृग इव हविस्तदयं भजते ज्वलत्सु न महीशवह्निषु ॥
अनृतां गिरं न गदसीति जगति पटहैर्विघुष्यसे ।
निन्द्यमथ च हरिमर्चयतस्तव कर्मणैव विकृतत्यसत्यता ॥
तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्ठु पठ्यते ।
भीमदिनमभिदधत्यथवा भृशमप्रशस्तमपि मङ्गलं जनाः ॥

7. Paraphrase these three slokas. What is the etymology of अपष्ठु? What is called अप्रशस्त here and why?

दयितं जनः खलु गुणीति मन्यते
कृष्ण कलय ननु कोऽहमिति
स्फुटमापदाम्पदमनात्मवेदिता (a)
सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईशते
स्मर्तुमधिगतगुणस्मरणाः
पटवो न दोषमखिलं खलूत्तमाः

8. Render these maxims into Bengali. Cannot the line marked (*a*) be explained in two ways? Give the 2nd person (मध्यम पुरुष) singular of दृश् in the same tense.

दण्डदलितसरघः प्रथमे मधुसूदनस्त्वमिति सूदयन् मधु ॥
मुचुकुन्दतल्पशरणस्य मगधपतिशातितौजसः ।
सिद्धमवल सबलत्वमहो तव रोहिणीतनयसाहचर्यतः ॥
अभिशत्रु संयति कदाचिदविहितपराक्रमोपि यत् ।
व्योम्नि कथमपि चकर्थ पदं व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः ॥
तव धन्यतेयमपि सर्वन्टपतितुलितोपि यत्क्षणं ।
क्लान्तकरतलधृताचलकः पृथिवीतले तुलितभूभृदुच्यसे ॥
त्वमशक्नुवन्नशुभकर्म निहतपरिपाकदारुणम् ।
जेतुमकुशलमतिर्नरकं यशसेऽधिलोकमजयः सुतम्भुवः ॥

9. State briefly the reported exploits of Krishna glanced at here—and show how his several epithets are explained away to his prejudice. Is there any fact in mythology which would give a color to some of S'is'upála's railleries.

10. Do the verbs जि and स्था ever take the proper form or आत्मनेपदं? When?

न भीतोमारणादस्मि केवलं दूषितं यशः ।
विशुद्धस्य हि मे मृत्युः पुत्रजन्मसमोभवेत् ॥
तेनास्म्यकृतवैरेण क्षुद्रेणात्यल्पबुद्धिना ।
शरेणैव विषाक्तेन दूषितेनापि दूषितः ॥

11. What is the meaning of मारणात्? Has the word दूषित precisely the same meaning in all the places where it is used in these lines? Explain the simile in the second line.

आसीनानां सुरभितशिलानाभिगन्धै र्मृगाणां
तस्या एव प्रभवमचलप्राप्य गौरन्तुषारैः ।
वक्षस्यध्वश्रमविनयने तस्य शृङ्गे निषण्णः
शोभां शुभ्रत्रिनयनवृषोत्खातपङ्कोपमेयाम् ॥
तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कन्धसंघट्टजन्मा
बाधेतोल्काक्षयितचमरीबालभारोदवाग्निः ।
अर्हस्येनं शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रै-
रापन्नार्त्तिप्रशमनफलाः सम्पदोह्युत्तमानाम् ॥

12. Translate these two s'lokas into English. Give the roots of वक्ष्यति and खात also the infinitive of the former and the 3rd person plural 2nd preterite of the latter.

धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां सन्निपातः क्व मेघः
सन्देशार्थाः क्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्रापणीयाः ।
इत्यौत्सुक्यादपरिगणयन् गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे
कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु ॥

13. Can you say that the poet has not in the course of the Meghadúta himself committed the same error for which he censures the Yaksha?

तां चावश्यन्दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नी-
मव्यापन्नामविहतगतिर्द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायां ।

14. In what *samása* is एकपत्नी here? Is there in the word अविहतगति any allusion to any peculiar customs of the Hindus?

वीर्यात्कार्त्तवीर्यदमितभुजां निर्ममे पद्मयोनि-
स्तस्य द्वैधं व्यधितधनुषः शाम्भवीयस्य रामः ॥
दिव्यामस्त्रोपनिषदमृषेर्यः कृशाश्वस्य शिष्याद्
विश्वामित्राद्विजयजननीमप्रमेयः प्रपेदे ॥

प्रसह्य रावणद्विषमसमदूतस्य पश्यतः
अखदानाद्भुतं काले प्रौढेन मुनिना कृतं ॥

15. Parse बधित, Can you say whether the *weapon* mentioned in the 2nd line of the 1st s'loka is referred to in any part of the Uttararámacharita? What is it called there? Wherein lay the effectiveness of that weapon? By what is दूतस्य governed or what is its syntax?

शापोत्कीर्णो मणिरिव घनाम्भोदमुक्तो विवस्वान्
निःकोशोऽसि झटिति विगलत्कञ्चुकः पन्नगेन्द्रः ।

16. What is the thing compared here and with what? In how many ways have grammarians given the etymology of पन्नगः?

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

Kirátárjuníya—Kádambarí—S'acuntalá—Uttararáma-charita—Naishadha charita.

शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया ।
प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः स नयापादितसिद्धिभूषणः ॥
मतिभेदतमस्तिरोहिते गहने कृत्यविधौ विवेकिनां ।
सुकृतः परिशुद्ध आगमः कुरुते दीप इवार्थदर्शनं ॥
स्पृहणीयगुणै र्महात्मभिश्चरिते वर्त्मनि यच्छतां मनः ।
विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः ॥

1. State in order the duties and their virtuous results as delineated here. What *alankára* is there in the first sloka? What is तस्य in the first line governed

by, and what are the subjects in that line? What is the meaning of आगमः in its wider as well as its more restricted sense? Parse यच्छतां.

अभिरश्मिमालि विमलस्य धृतजपधृतेरनाशुषः ।
तस्य भुवि बहुतिथास्तिथयः प्रतिजग्मुरेकचरणन्निषीदतः ॥

2. In what gender is तिथयः here? parse अनाशुषः Is there any *samása* in the first *charaṇa* of this s'loka?

मृगान् विनिघ्नन् मृगयुः स्वहेतुना
कृतोपकारः कथमिच्छतां तपः ।
तथेति चेदस्तु मृगः क्षतः क्षणा-
दनेन पूर्वं न मयेति का गतिः ॥
अनायुधे सत्वजिघांसिते मुनौ
कृपेतिवृत्तिर्महतामकृत्रिमा ।
शरासनं बिभ्रति सज्यसायकं
कृतानुकम्पः स कथम्मतीयते ॥
अथो शरस्तेन मदर्थमुज्झितः
फलं च तस्य प्रतिकायसाधनम् ।
अविक्षते तत्र मयात्मसात् कृते
कृतार्थता नन्वधिका चमूपतेः ॥

3. Paraphrase these lines.

यदृच्छासंवादः किमु किमु गुणानामतिशयः
पुराणो वा जन्मान्तरनिविडबन्धः परिचयः ।
निजो वा संबन्धः किमु विधिवशात् कोऽप्यविदितो
ममैतस्मिन् दृष्टे हृदयमवधानं रचयति ॥

Render this into Bengali.

4. Translate the following passage into Sanscrit:

Virtue, Wealth and Desire once paid this monarch a visit, curious to ascertain which of them held the first

place in his esteem. The king received them with respect but paid to Virtue his profoundest homage. Wealth and Desire were offended by the preference shown to their companion. Wealth denounced a curse upon him, that Avarice should occasion his fall, and Desire declared that he should be separated from his bride, and on that account suffer distraction in the forest of Kumara on the Gandhamadana mountain.

तथापि भवद्गुणसन्तोषोमामेवं मुखरीकृतवान्

5. Can you refer to a sentence in the Kirátárjuníya in which the same sentiment occurs? What sort of a verb is मुखरीकृतवान्. Are there similar verbs in the English language?

किं वा तेषां साम्प्रतं येषामतिन्दृशंसप्रायोपदेशैर्निर्घृणं कौटिल्यशास्त्रं प्रमाणं अभिचारक्रियाक्रूरैकप्रकृतयः पुरोधसो गुरवः पराभिसन्धानपरा मन्त्रिण उपदेष्टारः नरपतिसहसभुक्तोज्झितायां लक्ष्म्यामासक्तिः मारणात्मकेषु शास्त्रेष्वभियोगः सहजप्रेमार्द्रहृदयानुरक्ता भ्रातर उच्छेद्याः।

6. What are तेषां and येषां governed by? What is the meaning of अभिचार and सहज.

अभिषेकसलिलार्द्रदेहं च तं लनेव पादपान्तरं निजपादपममुञ्चत्यपि तारापीडं तत्क्षणमेव सञ्चक्राम राजलक्ष्मीः।

7. Give the etymology of पादप and parse अमुञ्चतो।

इत्यभिदधत्येव चन्द्रापीडे नितरामयमनेनैव कादम्बरीवृत्तान्तेन सन्तापितस्तत्किमपरमहमेनमात्मतेजसा सन्तापयामीत्युत्पन्नदय इव भगवांस्तिग्मदीधितिरुत्तप्तकनकद्रवस्फुलिङ्गपिङ्गलद्युति दिग्विकीर्णधूर्जटिजटामण्डलानुकारि सञ्जहार करसहस्रम्।

8. Translate this passage into English. What colour is here represented by पिङ्गल ?

प्रतोपभूपैरिव किं ततो भिया विरुद्धधर्मैरपि भेत्तृतोज्झिता ।
अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदोजसा स यद्विचारदृक् चारदृगप्यवर्तत ॥

9. What is the meaning of मित्रजित् Have you heard of any other language in which the word Mitra or Mithra has the same meaning as the Sanscrit word here?

अदृष्टमप्यर्थमदृष्टवैभवात् करोति सुभ्रिर्जनदर्शनातिथिं

10. Has the word अदृष्ट the same meaning in both places here?

फलेन मूलेन च वारिभूरुहां मुनेरिवेत्थं मम यस्य वृत्तयः ।
त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दण्डधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी क्रियीयते ॥

11. Give the meaning and etymology of वारिभूरुहां—also the meaning of the last चरण or foot.

व्रजते दिवि यद्गृहावलीचलचेलाञ्चलदण्डताडनाः ।
व्यतरन्नरणाय विश्रमं सृजते हेलिहयालिकालनां ॥

12. Parse व्रजते and सृजते—What is the meaning of दिव् here? Has it any other meaning?

13. Do you recognize any word in this s'loka which has the same meaning in another classical language from which words like *aphelion, helianthus* are derived?

अन्वयुर्द्युतिपयःपिटनाथास्तं मुदाथ हरितां कमितारः ।

14. What mythological persons are mentioned here?

महापराकिणः श्रौतधर्मैकबलजीविनः ।
क्षणाभक्षणमूर्च्छाल स्मरन् विस्मयसेपि न ॥
पुत्रेष्टिश्येनकारीरीमुखा दृष्टफला मखाः ।
न वः किं धर्मसन्देहमंदेहजयभानवः ॥

15. Parse चणाभचणमूर्च्छाल Give the meaning of महा पराक्रिणः and संदेह.

रम्याणि वीक्ष्य मधुरांश्च निशम्य शब्दान्
पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत् सुखितोपि जन्तुः ।
तच्चेतसा स्मरति नूनमबोधपूर्वं
भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि ॥

16. Compare the idea contained in the last line of this s'loka with Plato's doctrine that knowledge is but reminiscence. Do you find the same idea in any other extract in this day's paper?

काले गते बहुतिथे मम सैव जाता ।
प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलम्बनार्थं ॥

17. Give the etymology of बहुतिथे।

शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः ।

18. What is meant by शेषः and षष्ठांशवृत्तिः ।

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

Bháshápariehcheda and Tattwa Kaumudì.

1. Does the *Bháshápariehcheda* follow the system of Gotama or Kanáda? In what points does it appear to follow the former in preference to the latter? Is Kanáda a proper name or an appellative?

2. Are the categories or पदार्थाः of the *Bháshá-pariehchheda* identical with those of Kanáda? compare them if you can with Aristotle's.

3. What is your conception of आकाश as distinct from air मरुत् and space दिक् ?

4. Give the meaning of the following terms: संस्कार अदृष्ट पारिमाण्डल्य अन्यथासिद्ध निर्विकल्पाख्यं पक्ष परामर्श।

5. Enumerate and explain the causes recognized in the Nyáya. Is the *final* cause in the number?

6. How does the *Siddhánta-muktávali* explain away and reconcile with the principles of the Nyáya the following authoritative sloka which apparently favours the Sánkhya theory:

प्रकृतेः क्रियमाणानि गुणैः कर्माणि सर्व्वशः।
अहङ्कारविमूढात्मा कर्ताहमिति मन्यते॥

7. Distinguish between अनुमानं and अनुमितिः।

8. What rule does the *Bháshápariehchheda* give for proving a negative or अभावः?

9. Define व्याप्तिः and प्रमाणं.

10. Enumerate the हेत्वाभासाः or unsound reasons as given in the *Bháshápariehchheda*.

11. Compare a regular argument of the Nyáya with the syllogism of Aristotle. Put in the form of a syllogism the argument पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात्.

12. What are the *tritápas* or three-fold pains according to the Sánkhya philosophy? Do they exhaust all the evils under which we labour as human beings? Under which of the *tápas* would you place *disappointment, remorse, and lunacy?*

13. How do Sánkhya philosophers argue against Vedic remedies for the removal of the *tritápas?*

14. Compare the theories of the Nyáya Sánkhya and Vais'eshika as to the number of प्रमाण.

15. What causes are given in the *Tattwa Kaumudí* as preventive of right perceptions, or creative of false perceptions?

16. Expound the following sutras:

असदकरणादुपादानग्रहणात्सर्वसम्भवात् ।
शक्तस्य शक्यकरणात्कारणभावाच्च सत्कार्य्यं ॥

पुरुषार्थहेतुकमिदं निमित्तनैमित्तिकप्रसङ्गेन ।
प्रकृतेर्विभुत्वयोगान्नटवद्व्यवतिष्ठते लिङ्गम् ॥

17. What character does the Sánkhya philosophy attach to the पुरुष or soul? What is the meaning of कैवल्यं in that philosophy?

18. What are the arguments of the Sánkhya for the multiplicity of souls?

19. What is, according to the Sánkhya, the first cause of the universe? What does it say is the *object* of the creation? Mention some of its illustrations in this respect.

20. Define तन्मात्रं अन्तःकरणं सांसिद्धिका करणाश्रयिणः सुप्तः and अपवर्गः Give the etymology of the last word.

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

Siddhánta Kaumudí, Kávya Prakás'a.

1. What is Pánini's general definition of the कर्म or *object of an action?* Is that definition qualified by any subsequent rules? In what case or cases and under what circumstances does he place the *object?* Does the *object* as defined by him correspond invariably with the accusative case in European languages?

2. Mention the verbs given by Bhattoji Díkshita as governing two accusatives or द्वितीया. Under what circumstances do अकर्मक or intransitive verbs govern the accusative? What case or cases are governed by दिव, संज्ञा, and दच.

3. In what sense or senses does the 4th or Dative case make syntax with स्पृह स्पृ अप स्पृह. When do क्रुध and द्रुह require the 2nd and when the 4th case?

4. Are the verbs गम and its synonymes fully rendered into English by "to go"? If not, explain where the deficiency lies.

5. Give Paṇini's definitions of the 3rd and 4th cases. Do you know of any case in any European language which corresponds to either of them?

6. Is there such a thing as a *case absolute* in Sanscrit? Which case or cases can be *absolute* with a participle?

7. How do you distinguish between the *Tatpurusha* and *Bahuvríhi* samásas? Can the latter ever be a substantive? Under which *samása* would you place such English words as *snow-clad* (mountain), *salt-water* (lake), *ash-color* (silk), *olive-brown*, *panic-struck?*

8. Analyse and give the meaning of सर्व्वमहान् दृष्टप्रसवनः स्नातानुलिप्तः एकनाथः Distinguish between किंराजा and किंराजः, किंसखा and किंसखः।

9. When is the negative नञ changed into अ? Is it right to say अगः?

10. Give the etymology of नक्त. Distinguish between कर्णेजप and कर्णे जपा. Does निरः always make samása with ल?

11. Is the लौ or 3rd preterite in Sanscrit ever used otherwise than as a past tense?

12. Compare the *alankára* of Sanscrit as set forth in the *Kávya prakás'a* with English rhetoric as contained in Whately or any other similar work. Which of the two is more comprehensive in its scope? Do they both aim identically at the same objects?

13. What is the definition of Kávya? Is it precisely rendered into English by the word Poem?

14. State the कारण or productive cause of a Kávya as given in the Kávya prakás'a. Is it natural genius or an acquired talent?

15. To what figure in English does the *chitrálankára* correspond? How many kinds are given in the Kávya prakás'a?

16. Distinguish between the figures उत्प्रेक्षा रूपक and सन्देहः

17. What *alankára* in Sanscrit corresponds to the antithesis in English?

18. How do Sanscrit grammarians make provision for defective verbs? Mention a few such verbs in Sanscrit.

19. Are there in Sanscrit any deponent verbs or those which are conjugated like passive verbs but are used as active transitive verbs governing oblique cases? Mention a few Sanscrit verbs which have the same form both in the active and passive voices in most tenses. In what tense *must* they have different terminations in the two voices?

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

Literary questions on the text books S'akuntalá, Meghadúta, Mṛichkatika, Viracharita, Kádambarí, Uttararámacharita, Kirátárjuníya, Naishadha charita, S'is'upálabadha.

1. Classify the text books given above (1) with reference to similarity of style, diction, and sentiment —that is to say, show which of them express their sentiments in a natural and simple style and which indulge in a laboured and high-flown language; (2) with reference to the gods recognized in them as objects of worship and reverence; (3) with reference to their subjects as sacred or profane agreeably to the notions of the Hindus; (4) with reference to moral purity of language as stained or unstained with indecent descriptions or suggestions; (5) with reference to originality of subject.

2. Are the titles of all of them expressive of their subjects?

3. Do you find any marked change in the manners of the Hindus since the age of the S'acuntalá. If the incidents were to take place in our age how would the lady S'acuntalá be received in society?

4. In what respect does the style of the Kádambarí differ from that of the prose portions of the dramatic works given above?

5. Compare the criminal procedure and the law of evidence in the age of the Mṛichchhakatika with what we find in our days. What weight was attached

to circumstantial evidence in trials for murder? Did the judge himself give the verdict and pronounce sentence? Did the Brahmins enjoy in that age all the privileges and immunities of their order?

6. Can you show from a sutra of Paṇini that Indian ladies in his age lived in seclusion and did not generally appear in public?

7. Can you say which of the text books were written before and which after the rise of Vaishṇava sects?

8. What rivers, mountains and cities are mentioned in the Meghadúta? Which of the text books speak of sceneries in Aryávarta and which of those in the Deccan?

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

9. Can you trace any analogy between grammatical affixes in Sanscrit and Latin or Greek as exhibited in the following words: Fact (*factum*), elate (*elatus*), doctor, serpent, soter (σωτηρ) which means saviour.

10. Compare the Sanscrit चतुम् or तुमन् with the Infinitive mood in English and Bengali. Which is the most comprehensive in its use and in what respects?

11. The Latin future passive participle is used in the sense of *it is to be done*—as in the words *subtrahend, multiplicand, dividend* &c. What Sanscrit affix would correspond in the same sense?

12. How many voices are there in Sanscrit? Is there any voice peculiar to it? To what voice in Sanscrit would the middle or reflective voice in Greek (when the subject of the action inflicts it on himself) correspond?

13. In the Greek language the (1st) future tense is formed from the present in most cases by the prefixing of an *s* (σ) or *es* (ης) to the termination, and the terminations of the present and the 1st future are alike. Can you recognize any analogy here with Sanscrit?

14. In the Greek language some of the tenses (the Imperfect, the Aorists, the Perfect, and the Pluperfect) have the augment or an *e* prefixed to the verb—and where the verb is compounded with a preposition the *e* goes between the preposition and the verb; and in the perfect tense there is (with some exceptions) a reduplication in which the *initial* consonant of the verb is repeated before the augment, an aspirated consonant giving place to its corresponding soft. Point out analogies between the Greek and Sanscrit Grammars in these respects.

15. In the Greek language there is an affix (σις) *sis* by which (as in ποησις *poesy*) a verbal noun is formed in the feminine gender—is there any corresponding affix in Sanscrit?

16. In the Latin language the neuter termination of the 2nd declension is *um*, but in the 3rd declension there may be neuters in *us*. In the latter instance, however, the noun increases in its syllables in *all* cases and numbers except the Accusative and Vocative singular. Find analogies between Latin and Sanscrit in this respect.

17. Which participles in Sanscrit correspond to English and Bengali participles in respect of their not being *finite*—or not being able to finish a sentence?

18. Trace analogies between tho Sanscrit and English (or rather Latin) Sandhi in the following words, and show in what instances the European Sandhi has no analogy with Sanscrit: compact, collect, correct, contact, suggest, supplement, aphorism, subject.

19. What Sanscrit affixes are analogous to those of the following words: kakistos (κακιστον) meaning *worst, excessively wicked;* kakion (κακιων) bad-tar (بدتر) both meaning *worse?*

20. What class of verbs in Sauscrit would correspond to such English verbs as *justify, purify, legalise,* &c.?

SANSCRIT.

Examiner,—Rev. K. M. Banerjee.

Write an Essay in English on the origin, progress and development of the Sanscrit language including the following questions in the body of the Essay:

1. Whether the earliest compositions were prose or poetry, and whether they were at once committed to writing?

2. Why the Sanscrit is found so full in poetic literature and so much wanting in prose?

3. Was it ever a spoken language?

4. In what part of India was it cultivated in its earliest period, and where in its latest?

5. Whether any, and what influence was produced on its literature by the rise of Buddhism, by the

several schools of philosophy and by the Vaishnava and S'aiva sects?

6. Its present state of cultivation independent of European influence.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—W. GRAFEL, M. A.

Hallam's Constitutional History. Guizot. Isaac Taylor.

1. What special grievances were sought to be remedied by the *Habeas Corpus* Act? Give the date of its enactment, with the nature of the relief which it affords; showing how the latter was extended by a statute of George III.

2. What was the origin of the regular army in Great Britain? State the two effectual securities against its abuse.

3. When, and under what circumstances were concluded the two Spanish Partition Treaties between Lewis XIV. and William III.? What was the general feeling in England on the subject and in what way was it evinced? Hallam states that in the negotiations, the constitutional Law of England was violated both by the English king and the English chancellor, show clearly in what respects.

4. Hallam gives five arguments which were adduced in favour, and those against the Treaty of Utrecht; enumerate these, and give your own opinion as to the policy of Bolingbroke and his colleagues in consenting to the Peace.

5. From what period, and from whose reign does Guizot date the birth of *modern* royalty? State its true character as distinguished from the imperial, the religious, or the feudal royalty which preceded it.

6. Guizot considers that in the English Revolution three leading parties were at work; state what he conceives to have been their aims, and who their leading members. Show how these parties failed, and in what their failure resulted.

7. Prove the assertion that with the reign of the Valois began the true nationality of France. Give the political results, and state what you can of the leading features of the grand struggle between Lewis XI. and Charles the Bold.

8. How does Guizot account for the rapid decline of the power of France after the death of Lewis XIV.?

9. Isaac Taylor states five modes whereby the credibility of ancient historians may be tested, enumerate and enlarge upon these showing how far, by such means, our confidence is shaken or confirmed in the writings (α) of Herodotus (β) of Thucydides (γ) of Sallust.

10. Why, irrespective of actual instances, should the mass of evidence which carries with it the conviction of sound minds be far more frequently true than false?

HISTORY.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

Hallam's Literature, Mahon's Conde, Macaulay.

1. Give a brief account of the revival of the Drama after the Restoration. Enumerate and give such notices as you can of the principal dramatic works of the following authors;—Dryden, Otway, Southern, Lee, Congreve, Wycherley, Farquhar, Vanburgh.

2. Sir Robert Filmer's "Patriarcha" was attacked by Algernon Sidney and by Locke; give Filmer's theory; the pith of Sidney's, and a brief sketch of Locke's reply.

3. Who was Richard Bently? Give a detailed account of the literary controversy in which he became involved. The work which kindled the strife has been said to be the "*Icon Basilike* of the ancient world," show the fitness of the comparison.

4. Name the authors and give brief accounts of the following works—Histrio Mastix, Religio Medici, Hudibras, Mac Flecknoe, Leviathan, The Country Parson, Gondibert, Hesperides, the Rehearsal.

5. Give full account of Condé's campaigns in Catalonia and in Flanders in the years 1847-8.

6. When and under what circumstances was published in France a royal declaration, in purport similar to the Habeas Corpus Bill of England?

7. How did Condé contrive to irritate both Court and Froude that they combined to his arrest? when

was he arrested, in what prisons confined, and when set free?

Sketch rapidly the conduct and adventures of the princess of Condé after the arrest, and until her arrival at Montroud.

8. When, under what circumstances, and with what results was fought the battle of the Downs.

9. Whence arose, how were conducted, and how resulted the proceedings against Samuel Johnson? Enumerate the most distinguished members of the Anglican clergy during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

10. Trace the history of the High Commission Court from its creation in the reign of Elizabeth to its dissolution in 1688.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner,—W. GRAPEL, M. A.

1. Explain and illustrate the proposition that all capital is perpetually consumed and reproduced. What is meant by *fixed* and what by *circulating* capital?

2. State and refute some of the objections ordinarily made to a system of community of property.

Give a brief account of the social doctrines of Louis Blanc, St. Simon and Fourier.

3. On what conditions do the rise and fall of wages depend? What would be the effect of fixing a legal minimum of wages?

4. State concisely Ricardo's theory of rent. What is the value of the objection to it that there cannot be land in cultivation which pays no rent?

5. Define *value* and *price*.

Can there be a general rise of values?

6. In what sense is it true that in all employments, the rate of profit on capital tends to an equality?

7. To what extent does credit assist production?

8. What is the nature of the operation which is effected by means of the *foreign exchanges*? What is meant by saying that the exchange is unfavorable to a particular country?

9. Why does the tax on some one commodity generally raise the value and price of that commodity by *more* than the amount of the tax imposed?

10. What according to Adam Smith are the four fundamental rules of taxation? State in detail the grounds upon which the principle of Equality of Taxation depends.

11. Give some account of the co-operative system, and examine its probable influence on the future of the working classes.

12. Investigate the tendencies.

(α) Of Usury Laws.

(β) Of Bounties.

HISTORY.

Examiner,—W. L. HEELEY, B. A.

[*Give dates and authorities throughout.*]

1. Give a short account of the character and career of Strafford.

2. What were the principal incidents betweeen the parliament of 1629 and that of 1640?

3. What were the arguments for and against the exclusion of Bishops from the House of Lords?

4. Describe the struggle between the king and parliament about the command of the militia. What was the position taken up by each?

5. When the king set up his standard at Nottingham, what concessions would have satisfied the parliament and people? What concessions were insisted on at the meeting at Uxbridge at the commencement of 1645?

6. Describe briefly the military career of Essex, Fairfax, Goring, and Blake.

7. Describe Cromwell's foreign policy.

8. Give an account of Cromwell's second parliament. What was its constitution? What did it do? and why did he dissolve it?

HISTORY.

Examiner,—W. L. HEELEY, B. A.

[*Give dates and authorities throughout.*]

1. State the various changes of policy towards the Non-conformists under Charles II. and James II.

2. Give an account of the character of Clarendon.

3. Describe briefly the political careers of Danby, Halifax, Rochester, and Shaftesbury.

4. Describe the Whig conspiracy of 1682.

5. State the occurrences in James II.'s reign with regard to Magdalen College.

6. When did Dryden's 'Hind and Panther' appear? Give an account of that poem.

7. Analyse the state of feeling among public men at the time of the abdication of James with regard to the settlement of the monarchy.

8. What were the principal naval and military occurrences in Charles II.'s time?

9. Give an account of Lauderdale, the Duchess of Portsmouth, John Locke, Henrietta Wentworth, Ken, Bates, and Sancroft.

HISTORICAL ESSAY.

Examiner.—W. L. Heeley, B. A.

Show from the history of the changes of government in the 17th century, what form of Government is best adapted to the character of the English people?

TRIGONOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner.—R. Thwaytes, B. A.

1. Find the number of ways in which mn things can be divided among m persons, so that each shall have n of them.

2. Shew how to expand a^x in a series ascending by powers of x, and from the expansion deduce an expression for e^x and thence sum the series $1 + \frac{2^3}{1.2} + \frac{3^3}{1.2\,3} +$ &c.

3. If p be a prime number, N a number not divisible by p; then $N^{p-1} - 1$ will be divisible by p.

Prove that $N^{1+2+3+\ldots+(p-1)} \pm 1$ is divisible by p^2.

4. Impossible roots enter the equation by pairs, each corresponding to a real quadratic factor of the polynomial forming the first member.

5. Solve the equation $x^n - 1 = 0$ where n is a positive integer; and shew that if n be a prime number, all the roots may be exhibited in a series of consecutive powers of any one of the imaginary roots.

6. Shew how to determine whether a given equation has any equal roots. Prove that the roots of the equation $x^4 + \frac{3}{2} q x^2 + r x + s = 0$ cannot be all real if $q^3 + r^2$ is positive.

7. Describe Newton's method of finding the commensurable roots of an equation. Apply the method to the equation $30 x^3 - 19 x^2 + 1 = 0$.

8. If a be the circular measure of an angle, prove that $\cos a = 1 - \frac{a^2}{1.2} + \frac{a^4}{1.2.3\,4} -$ &c., and prove that the series is convergent for all values of a.

9. Sum n terms of the series

$\sin a \sin 2a + \sin 2a \sin 3a + \sin 3a \sin 4a +$ &c.

and thence deduce n terms of the series

$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 +$ &c.

10. If r, r_1, r_2, r_3, denote the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle, prove that

$$\tan^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r r_1}{r_2 r_3}$$

11. In a right angled spherical triangle, A being the right angle, and a b c, the sides respectively opposite to the angles A, B, C; prove that $\cos a = \cos b . \cos c$, and thence deduce the formulæ.

$\text{Cos B} = \cos b \sin \text{C}$, $\sin c = \sin a \sin \text{C}$.

12. If the sides and angles of a spherical triangle be taken in order, prove that the product of the cosines of the two means is *equal* to the sine of the mean side, into the co-tangent of the extreme side, minus sine of the mean angle into the co-tangent of the extreme angle.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Examiner,—R. THWAYTES, B. A.

1. Establish the formula $\frac{dy}{dx} . \frac{dx}{dy} = 1$.

Find the first differential in the following equations

$$y = \tan^{-1} a^{\frac{1}{x}} \qquad y = \tan x \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{If } u = \frac{\log (y+1)^2}{6 (y^2 - y + 1)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2y - 1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{where } y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 + 3x + 3x^2}}{x}.$$

$$\text{Then } \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x y (1 + x)}.$$

2. Investigate Maclaurin's theorem, and apply it to find the series for a circular arc in terms of the sine.

3. If y be a function of x, determine the conditions necessary for y to be a maximum or a minimum, and exemplify your theory when $y = (x - a)^n$, both when n is even and when n is odd.

4. Define the radius of curvature, and shew that in curves referred to rectangular axes it is $\dfrac{\left\{1 + \left(\dfrac{dy}{dn}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2}}$.

Show also that in general the circle of curvature at once touches and cuts the curve.

5. Eliminate by differentiation $f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ and $\phi\,(xy)$ from the equation $2 = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \phi\,(y\,x)$.

6. Explain the transformation of the independent variable, and transform the equation

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{x}{1 - x}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{1 - x^2} = 0$$

where x is the independent variable, into one where θ is the independent variable, θ being equal to $\text{Cos}^{-1} x$.

7. Investigate the differential coefficient of a surface of revolution. What is the surface generated by the revolution about the axis of x of the curve whose equations are

$$x = a \text{ versin } \theta,\ y = a\ \theta + a \sin \theta.$$

8. Determine the multiple point in the curve whose equation is $ay^3 - 2\,ax^2\,y - x^4 = 0$; find also the points where it is parallel to the co-ordinate axes.

9. Trace the curve whose equation is

$y = \frac{x-3}{(x-1)(x-2)}$; determine its greatest and least ordinates, and shew that it has a point of contrary flexure corresponding to an abscissa between 5 and 6.

10. Integrate $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - \frac{x\,dy}{y\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0.$

Integrate the quantities

$$\frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},\ \frac{dx}{a-bx^2}\ \frac{dx}{x^3-3x^2+2x}.$$

11. Two equal parabolas have a common axis, prove that the area between one of them, and the straight line touching the other is constant in magnitude.

12. A plane curve referred to polar co-ordinates is defined by the equation

$$r = (a^2-b^2).\ \frac{\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\sqrt{a^2\sin^2\theta + b^2\cos^2\theta}}$$

Prove that the area $= \frac{\pi}{2}(a-b)^2$.

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Examiner,—R. THWAYTES, B. A.

1. Define the term locus of a point, prove that the equation $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0$ represents a straight line. Give the geometrical meaning of the constants in the equation.

2 Find the length of the straight line from a point $(x^1\ y^1)$ and inclined at an angle θ to the axis of x to meet the straight line whose equation is $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0$.

3. Given the centre of a conic section and two tangents, prove that the locus of the focus is an equilateral hyperbola.

4. Find the equation to the tangent to an ellipse in the form $x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$.

5. If perpendiculars be drawn from the centre of an ellipse on two tangents at right angles to each other, prove that the semidiameters equal in length to these perpendiculars are conjugate, and that the ordinates to the transverse axis through their extremities meet the perpendiculars in the circumference of the circle described on that axis.

6. Investigate the equation to the chord of an ellipse which joins two points whose eccentric angles are θ and ϕ, and thence deduce an equation to the tangent.

7. Two triangles A B C, $A^1 B^1 C^1$, are described about an ellipse, the side B C being parallel to $B^1 C^1$, C A to $C^1 A^1$, and A B to $A^1 B^1$. If $B^1 C^1$, $C^1 A^1$, $A^1 B^1$ be cut by any tangent, in P, Q, R, respectively: prove that A P, B Q, C R, will be parallel to one another.

8. Find the nature and position of the curve.

$$y^2 - 8\,xy + 25\,x^2 + 6\,cy - 42\,cx + 9\,c^2 = 0.$$

9. Find the angle between two straight lines whose direction ratios are given. The sum of the acute angles which any straight line makes with rectangular co-ordinate ones can never be less than

$$\frac{3}{2} \operatorname{Sec.}^{-1}(-3).$$

10. Find the shortest distance between two straight lines whose equations are given.

11. The equation to a plane passing through two straight lines

$$\frac{x-a}{a^1}=\frac{y-b}{b^1}=\frac{z-c}{c^1},\ \frac{x-a^1}{a}=\frac{y-b^1}{b}=\frac{z-c^1}{c}$$

is $(b\,c^1-b^1\,c)\,x+(c\,a^1-c^1\,a)\,y+(a\,b^1-a^1\,b)\,z=0.$

Give a geometrical interpretation of the equations.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner,—S. Lobb, M. A.

1. What different methods have been employed for deducing the science of Statics from first principles? Explain fully the merits of each.

2. Define a Couple.

Prove that a couple, placed any where in the same plane with a given couple, will be statically equivalent to it, when the moments of the two are equal.

Hence show that no single force can balance a couple.

3. When a body is acted on by any forces, find the condition of their being reducible to a single resultant, and the equation to the line in which the resultant acts.

Apply your test to the case in which all the forces are parallel, and hence find the equation to the line in which the centre of gravity is situated.

4. When one circle rests upon another, find what condition must be satisfied in order that the equilibrium may be stable.

A beam rests between two inclined planes: determine whether the equilibrium is stable or unstable.

5. Find the force necessary to pull out a square drawer, when the force is applied at a point not exactly in the middle of the side, with friction acting.

6. Find the equation to the Catenary.

If the distance between the two points of support in the same horizontal line is a, and the length of the chain is $2l$; determine the horizontal stress on either point of support.

7. If a stone be dropped from the top of the vertical mast of a ship in *uniform motion*, it will fall very near the bottom of the mast, what does this prove respecting the Second Law of Motion?

8. A particle is moving from a fixed point in a straight line, there being at the fixed point a centre of attractive force. Show that

$$f = -\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

x being the distance of the particle from the centre of force at the time t.

A heavy particle is placed on a *rough* horizontal plane, and is acted on by a force varying as the distance from a fixed point. If the particle move from rest, determine the motion. After how many oscillations will it stop?

9. A body falls in the air, the resistance of which is proportional to the square of the velocity. Determine the motion.

A body slides down the chord of a circle in a medium resisting as the velocity: show that the time will be constant.

10. Explain clearly the term "Centrifugal Force," and state any objections which may be urged against its use. Show how it is measured.

11. Establish the equation

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2 u^2}$$

The accelerating effect of a central force upon a particle varies inversely as the cube of the distance, the velocity of projection is equal to that from infinity, and the angle of projection is 30°. Find the orbit.

12. Find the time of oscillation of a cycloidal pendulum.

A ball oscillates in a cycloidal arc being reflected at the lowest point by a fixed obstacle. Determine the successive arcs described, the elasticity being $= e$.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner,—S. LOBB, M. A.

1. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct reflection at a spherical surface, taking the centre of the reflecting surface as the origin.

A pencil of parallel rays is incident directly upon a sphere of glass and emerges after two internal reflections. Find its geometrical focus at emergence ($\mu = 1{\cdot}5$)

2. A straight rod is partly immersed in water, What must be its inclination to the horizon when its apparent portions are inclined to each other at the greatest angle?

3. Define a prism optically.

When a pencil is refracted through a prism in a principal plane, find the condition that the deviation of its axis should be a minimum.

If there be a small speck on the middle of one of the sides of an *equilateral* prism, and a person place his eye close to the opposite edge in the plane drawn through the speck perpendicular to the axis of the prism; show that he will see two specks and find the angle between them.

4. Represent by a figure the general refracted pencil when a broad cylindrical pencil is incident directly on a convex spherical refractor. Select from the pencil a small *centrical* and a small *excentrical* pencil.

What would be the difference between an oblique centrical pencil formed at a *spherical mirror*, and one formed at a *parabolic mirror* of the same aperture?

5. Describe in its most perfect form the experiment by which it is shown that white light is not homogeneous.

Why is the prism placed in a position of minimum deviation?

6. Explain (1) the general use of an eye-glass in telescopes, and (2) why an eye-piece answers better?

Given the focal length of the object-glass of an astronomical telescope = 10 feet, construct a Ramsden's eye-piece such that the magnifying power may be 200.

7. Describe the reading-microscope attached to a mural circle. Explain how the reading-off is made at the principal microscope: what constitutes a complete reading?

What are the advantages of a number of microscopes?

8. The intervals between the wires of a transit instrument being $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch, find the interval between the transits of a star, whose N. P. D $= \triangle$, across the wires.

9. Show how to determine the first point of Aries to a first approximation.

State distinctly the observations requisite, and the corrections (besides the instrumental) which must be applied to them.

10. Find the locus of the apparent position of a star as affected by aberration.

11. Define the Equation of time; state the causes to which it is due, and prove that it vanishes four times a year.

Find roughly when it attains its maximum and minimum values, assuming the longitude of perihelion to be 100°.

12. Describe and explain the phenomenon of harvest moon.

HYDROSTATICS AND HYDRODYNAMICS.

Examiner,—S. Lobb, M. A.

1. Given w the weight necessary to sink a Nicholson's Hydrometer in the standard fluid to a fixed point in the stem, and w_1, w_2 the weights required to sink it to the same depth when a given substance is placed in the upper and lower cups respectively: determine the specific gravity of the substance.

Show also that when the specific gravity of air (m) is taken into account, the correction to be applied is

$$-m \cdot \frac{w - w_2}{w_2 - w_1}.$$

2. From an observed increase in the height of the barometric column, determine the true increase, when the section of the basin : that of the tube $= n^2 : 1$.

3. Investigate the equation which determines the change of pressure in passing from one point to another of a fluid under the action of any forces; namely,

$$d\,p = \rho\,(X\,dx + Y\,dy + Z\,dz)$$

What form will this equation assume?

(*i*) When the fluid is elastic, and the temperature constant?

(*ii*) When the fluid is elastic, and the temperature variable?

(*iii*) When the forces tend to fixed centres and are functions of the distances?

Show how to determine the Surfaces of Equal Pressure, and the Free Surface when it exists.

4. A cylinder is filled with a fluid, the density of which is ρ_0 at the top, the increase of density being proportional to the depth. Find the pressure on the side of the cylinder in terms of the weight of the fluid and of the atmospheric pressure π.

5. A square door in a vertical flood-gate is forced to turn round a horizontal axis fixed at $\frac{1}{3}$rd of its height from the base. Find how high the water must rise that the door may be in equilibrium: if the water rise higher, which way will the door begin to turn?

6. A body floats in a fluid: determine the position of its metacentre with reference to a vertical plane of displacement dividing the body symmetrically through its centre of gravity.

A prism of which the section perpendicular to the axis is an isosceles triangle, whose vertical angle is α, floats in water with the vertical angle immersed. Prove that the equilibrium will be stable or unstable, according as the specific gravity of the prism is $>$ or $< \cos^4 \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

7. Find the difference between the heights of two stations by means of the barometer, the lower being at the level of the sea. Why must the dew-point be observed in order to obtain an accurate result?

8. A cone of given volume whose height is h and the radius of the base b is filled with fluid and revolves about its axis with an angular velocity w. Find the quantity of fluid which will run over.

Also find what should be the angular velocity in order that the whole of the fluid may escape.

9. Describe the action of the Hydraulic Ram.

10. When is the motion of a fluid said to be steady? If the motion of a fluid under the action of given forces be steady, obtain the relation between the pressure and the velocity at any point.

Find the time in which a hemisphere filled with fluid, will empty itself through a small orifice in its vertex, the axis of the hemisphere being vertical.

11. A stream impinges obliquely on a plane, find the force with which the stream impels the plane.

Find the position of the rudder of a ship, when the effect of the rudder in turning the ship is a maximum.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. Give an outline of the leading tenets of the Stoic and Epicurean Schools.

2. What is Aristotle's account of the nature of Happiness and Virtue, and what is the relation they hold to each other in his Ethical System?

3. Shew by one or two examples that Ethical Systems reflect in some degree the moral characteristics of the era in which they have originated.

4. In what manner may the fact of the Supremacy of Conscience be reconciled with the diversity of moral judgments witnessed among men?

5. How do our Instincts and Habits resemble one another, and wherein do they differ?

6. State Brown's views of the import of the terms *Virtue, Obligation* and *Merit.* Does he suppose the disposition and the obligation to Veracity to be immediate and primary?

7. Shew that in their logical as in their historical evolution, the principles of the Cartesian Philosophy are Pantheistic.

8. Mention the leading theories which have been invented to account for the existence of evil. What is your estimate of their value?

9. How does Reid define Moral Liberty? What are the arguments on the side of *Liberty* and *Necessity* respectively? Give your own judgment.

10. Give a sketch of the different ways in which benevolent actions have been accounted for by Philosophers. State and justify your preference.

11. On what principle according to Jouffroy is anything to be considered as good or evil? Give the arguments of this Philosopher in support of his theory.

12. According to Utilitarians, their principle has all the sanctions which belong to any other system of morals, whether these sanctions are external or internal. Give their arguments.

LOGIC.

Examiner,—J. W. McCrindle, M. A.

1. What are the proper objects and domain of Logic? How far are the following definitions liable to objection?

Logic is the Art of Thinking.

Logic is the Art of Arts and Science of Sciences.

Logic is an instrumental Art directing the human mind in the study of Truth.

The process of reasoning is alone the appropriate province of Logic.

2. How far had the Science been developed before the time of Aristotle?

3. What is modified Logic?

4. What are the four fundamental Laws of Thoughts as commonly received by Logicians? What controversies have existed with regard to the truth and axiomatic character of the second of these Laws?

What School of Philosophy rejects the 2nd and 3rd Laws as Supreme Laws of Knowledge? Show that the axiom of causality is not entirely coincident with the Law of Sufficient Reason.

5. What is meant by the *obscurity* and what by the *indistinctness* of a concept?

6. "What we can conceive is possible. What we cannot conceive is impossible." Who held this doctrine? How has it been criticized by Reid and by Hamilton?

7. What are the species of Syllogism determined by the Essential Form and what is the fundamental law on which each of these species proximately depends?

8. Explain and illustrate the maxim that "the exception proves the rule."

9. How do Induction and Analogy as material reasonings agree and differ? In which of the Figures of the Syllogism may most of the arguments in Butler's Analogy be exhibited?

10. Expose the following fallacies.

(*a*) As the least portion of matter must have both an upper and an under surface, matter must be infinitely divisible.

(*b*) Of all forms of government, Absolutism approaches nearest to the paternal, and must therefore be the best.

(*c*) Nature always acts by the simplest means, and hence the heavenly bodies have a circular movement.

(*d*) Money is riches, and therefore all trade which tends to carry out more money than it brings in, should be prohibited.

(*e*) Great men can be dispensed with, for the place of any great man may be supplied.

(*f*) Whatever is possessed of reason is better than what is not possessed of reason, but there is nothing better than the world, and therefore the world is possessed of reason.

(*g*) There is a tendency in population to increase faster than the means of subsistence, hence the pressure of population against subsistence may be expected to become greater and greater in each successive generation, and thus to produce a diminution of human welfare. But it is a fact that all civilized countries have a smaller population in proportion to the means of subsistence now than formerly.

N. B.—The existence of the tendency is granted.

(*h*) Show the fallacy of the argument of the Fatalist, and of that which goes by the name of *Achilles and the Tortoise.*

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,—J. SANDERS.

1. Explain the difference between Metaphysics and Psychology, their aims, history, and prospects.

2. 'Every man,' it has been said, 'is born either a Platonist or an Aristotelian.' In what sense?

3. Contrast the *Methods* of Bacon and Descartes, and estimate the influence which these have respectively exercised upon the progress of Mental Science.

4. To what system do the expressions *Natura Naturans* and *Natura Naturata* belong, and what do they signify?

5. Was Locke a Sensuist? Define his place in the history of Philosophy.

6. Compare the opinions of the Sensational, the Scotch, and the German Schools, with respect to the origin of our knowledge.

7. Does not the doctrine of the entire *Relativity* of human knowledge, involve that of its exclusive *Subjectivity*, and so conflict with the principles of Natural Realism?

8. If there exist what are called First Truths, these must be certain propositions respecting the truth of which mankind are universally agreed. How then do those who maintain the existence of First Truths account for the fact, that they are themselves by no means of one mind as to what propositions are entitled to this appellation?

9. Examine Hume's theory regarding the nature of Belief.

10. Exhibit in detail Reid's doctrine of Judgment and its associated conceptions.

11. Explain and illustrate Hamilton's "Law of the Conditioned," and the manner in which it is applied to account for the phenomena of Causality, 1st as regards existences, 2nd as regards events.

12. Sketch the leading principles of the Critical Philosophy, and trace the most remarkable consequences to which they lead.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner,—J. SANDERS.

1. Sum up the principal arguments, *a priori* and *a posteriori*, for the existence of God.

2. Point out the peculiarly decisive character of the proofs of design furnished by certain ligaments and valves in the human body.

3. On what grounds do we believe in the unity of God, and what attributes do the reasonings of Natural Theology lead us to ascribe to Him?

4. State the argument of Hume's Essay on Providence, and show on what principles it can be refuted.

5. If every event and every existence must have a cause, how is a First Cause possible?

6. What appears to you to be the most cogent proof of the Moral Government of God?

7. Explain the consequences which must flow from a system of Pantheism.

8. Can God do evil? If not, is His will free?

9. Give Descartes' demonstration of the distinct nature of Soul and Body.

10. How do you reconcile the doctrine of the Soul being unextended, with the fact of its localisation?

11. Refute the notion of the Soul being a "Harmony," or an immaterial effect of material mechanism, as to indicate the progress of time is the effect of the mechanism of a watch.

12. Is not the use of Prayer at variance with the belief in the All-wisdom of the Deity?

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Examiners,—{ J. SANDERS.
J. W. McCRINDLE, M. A.

1. Give a general outline of the Evidences of Christianity.

2. How are the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments established?

3. State Hume's argument against Miracles. Expose the fallacies involved in it. Has not the fact of prophecy an important bearing upon this controversy?

4. Point out the impossibility of the belief in the Miracles of Christ having been propagated by the Apostles as a pious fraud.

5. Show that the Christian miracles cannot possibly be reduced to instances of false perception.

6. In many prophecies there is a double meaning, one historical, the other evangelical, or one more recently and directly, the other more remotely predictive. Adduce instances of this, and account for it. Quote Lord Bacon's fine observation on this subject. What are the just limits of typical interpretation?

7. Is it any valid argument against the reality of a Scriptural prophecy, that its application could only be ascertained after its fulfilment?

8. State the chief design of Butler's Analogy, and exhibit its connexion with the main branches of the Evidences of Christianity.

9. It has been objected to Christianity, even by some who admit its possible truth, that it is unnecessary and therefore unimportant. The ground of this objection

is, that to act on the principles of Natural Religion is enough, seeing that the main design of Christianity itself is but to enforce the practice of virtue. How is the objection to be answered?

10. Would the supposition that the scheme of Christianity is wholly unlike the scheme of nature, afford just grounds for a presumption against its credibility?

11. It has been objected to Christianity that it is a perplexed contrivance for the salvation of the world, and represents God as reduced to the necessity of using a long series of intricate means to accomplish His ends. How is this general objection, as well as that more particular one which has reference to the mediation of Christ, silenced by the Analogy of Nature?

12. "It is a poor thing to solve difficulties in revelation by asserting that there are like difficulties in Natural Religion"—Show that this is an unjust disparagement of the Analogical Argument.

13. The Analogy of Nature refutes all objections against Christianity as resting upon doubtful evidence, and is not universal.

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner,—Dr. S. B. Partridge.

1. Describe and explain the mode of action of the Plate Electrical Machine.

2. In an ordinary voltaic battery, what differences result from connecting all the similar elements together and from connecting the opposed elements

alternately, and what are the respective advantages of the two modes of arrangement?

3. What are the characteristic peculiarities of a Daniel's constant battery?

4. Describe the reciprocal influence of a voltaic current and a permanent magnet, and point out how these are made available in the construction of a Galvanometer.

5. Explain the principle of a Ruhmkorff's coil.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—Dr. S. B. Partridge.

1. Give a sketch of the processes usually adopted for the ultimate analysis of an organic body.

2. Explain, illustrating your answer by examples, the differences between an empirical and a rational chemical formula.

3. What are the generic characters respectively of an Alcohol and an Ether? Give examples of each.

4. Enumerate the principal substances which form the Saccharine and Amylaceous group of organic bodies, what is their composition, and what are their main characteristics? Point out the principal products of the action upon them of moderately strong nitric acid at an elevated temperature.

5. To what class of organic bodies does Quinine belong, whence is it obtained, and what is the process of manufacture?

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—Dr. S. B. Partridge.

1. Enumerate and explain the general laws of chemical combination.

2. From what sources is Iodine derived, what are its properties and uses, and how is it usually prepared? Give in symbols the changes which occur during the process.

3. Define the meaning of the term *alloy,* and point out the measures you would adopt for the purpose of qualitatively and quantitatively analysing an alloy supposed to contain silver, copper and zinc.

4. What is the composition of glass? Give as full a description as you can of the different varieties met with in commerce and of the process of manufacture.

4. What are the principal ores from which Iron is extracted? Give a brief description of the manufacture of the metal.

MINERALOGY.

Examiner,—H. F. Blanford.

Answer qnestions 5 and 10 and any three of the others you may select. Marks will be given for five questions only.

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1. How many regular dodecahedrons occur in crystals? How are they termed and how derived from the primary form of the system to which they belong?

2. Describe the phenomena of pyro-electricity fully; mention two minerals which exhibit them and give their crystalline system, mentioning any peculiarity in the form of the crystals.

3. To what systems do the following crystal forms belong?

Icositetrahedron.
Sphenoid.
Oblique rectangular prism.
Scalenohedron.
Triakis tetrahedron.
Maceodoma.
Clinodoma.
Octagonal prism.
Right Rhombic prism.

4. Mention the chief native oxides (Hydrous and anhydrous, simple and compound) of the metals Iron, Manganese, Aluminium and Zinc and give the crystal-system and composition of each.

5. By what physical characters may the following pairs of minerals be readily distinguished in each case

1st. When the form of the crystal is not ascertainable.

Diamond and Quartz.
Iron Pyrites and Copper Pyrites.
Heavy Spar and Calc-spar.
Spinel and Ruby.
Felspar and Calc-spar.

2nd. When the form is ascertainable. In this case, you are required to give the crystal-system of each mineral.

6. What minerals are isomorphous with

Magnelite,
Calc-spar,
Baryte

respectively? Give the chemical composition in each case.

7. Mention the minerals forming Moh's scale of hardness, and say how those degrees below 3 and those below 7 may be known in the absence of the minerals forming the scale

8. Mention two cases of dimorphism, or one of dimorphism and one of trimorphism in minerals, giving the minerological names, form and composition in each case.

9. What are the chief useful ores of Copper? Give the composition, form and other distinctive physical characters, color, lustre, hardness, &c. in each case.

10. Determine the minerals before you, and describe three of them.

GEOLOGY.

Examiner,—H. F. BLANFORD.

Answer four of the following questions. Either 4 or 5 (one or both) must be among those selected.

1. In what order of comparative importance do the following elements, acids and bases, enter into the composition of the earth's crust (solid, liquid and gaseous). Enumerate the chief forms, simple or compound, in which they occur. An example of the answer to the latter question is given at foot.

Silica.	Carbonic acid.
Boracic acid.	Water.
Chlorine.	Iron.
Alumina.	Carbon.

Example.

	Native Sulphur in volcanoes.
	Free Sulphuric acid and H. S. in volcanic vents and springs.
	Gypsum in beds and in sea-water, rivers and springs.
Sulphur	Metallic Sulphides especially Fe S_2 in veins, and disseminated in rocks of all classes.
	Metallic Sulphates at the outcrop of metallic veins, also in sea-water and springs.

2. Describe the form and structure of a typical volcano, such as Barren Island. Enumerate the principal kinds of rocks that compose it, giving their mineral composition and the conditions of their introduction. What indications of former volcanic action are met with in formations which have since been subject to extensive surface denudation?

3. Enumerate the proofs that the elevation and depression of sea bottoms and land areas have in many cases been of slow secular progress and not catastrophic.

4. Define the following terms and illustrate such as you can by sketches.

Bed.
Formation.
False bedding.
Cleavage.
Joints.
Ripple marking.
Foliation.

Dip.
Strike.
Anticlinal axis.
Quaquaversal axis.
Unconformity.
Outlier.
Gangue.
Fault.

5. Give the mineral composition of the following rocks, in so far as it is definite, and describe their structure and mode of occurrence.

Syenite.
Porphyritic Trachyte.
Basalt.
Obsidian.
Granite.
Shale.
Chalk.
Mica Schist.
Dolomite.
Pumice.
Greenstone.
Andesite.
Gneiss.
Clunch.
Chert.

6. In what formations have the earliest traces of the following groups of animals been hitherto discovered.

Brachiopoda.
Pulmoniferous Gasteropoda.

Crustacea.
Amphibia.
Birds.
Mammals.

7. Which of the following formations are known to occur in India (including the North Himalya)? Mention their localities and some of their more characteristic fossils.

Silurian.
Carboniferous.
(excluding the coal-bearing rocks of Bengal, the age of which is doubtful)
Trias.
Jurassic.
Cretaceous.
Nummulitic.
Miocene.

8. State concisely what you know of the evidence of the antiquity of man.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner,—H. F. Blanford.

Answer question 7 and any three others.

1. What is the average specific gravity of the earth; describe any one of the experiments by which it has been ascertained.

2. Describe a glacier and the mode and conditions of its formation. Describe the nêvé, dirt bands,

moraines, crevasses, voches moutonueis, and the mode of their formation respectively. What indications are there of the former greater extension of the glaciers of the Alps and Himalya?

3. Describe the four principal kinds of clouds, nimbus, cirrus, cumulus, and stratus, and state what is known of their mode of formation respectively.

4. What is the dew point? Describe the instruments and processes by which it is usually ascertained.

5. What is meant by the fauna of a country? Contrast the land faunas of India and Australia. In the case of the former country, the principal characteristic general must be enumerated.

6. Describe the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, defining the isodynamic, isogonal or Halleyan, and isoclinal lines, the magnetic equator, magnetic stones, &c. What relation has been observed between terrestrial magnetism and solar phenomena?

7. Describe the main orographical features [*i. e.* form of surface] of the country drained by the Ganges and its tributaries; the ethnological characters of its population, [Hindus, Jungle races, hill races, &c., &c.] its soils, forests and chief forest trees, distinguishing those of the high-lands and low-lands; the principal wild animals [mammals, birds and reptiles,] giving their special habitat in cases of restricted distribution; also the chief aquatic animals of the rivers;—and contrast the climates of the N. W. Provinces and Lower Bengal.

B. L. Examination.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner,—W. A. MONTRIOU.

1. What do you understand by a right of status?

2. Is the phrase *jus in re* open to any and what objection, as descriptive of property?—*e. g.* when tested by the position of an original sole and uncontrolled occupant of an uninhabited island, in relation to brute animals, also to products of the soil and other gifts of Nature within his reach?

3. Give a general juridical analysis of property.

4. Give a general juridical analysis of possession.

5. Explain the "eminent domain."

6. The old Roman Law gave power of life and death and sale to a father—In what respect (if any) did this civil right differ from a proprietor's right in his oxen and sheep?

7. What are the essential differences in modes of civil government?

8. Give a juridical explanation of liberty.

9. What relation does any civil system, *e. g.* the French code, bear to general jurisprudence?

10. Give some account of the testamentary alienation under the *Jus Civile,* in its inception and early history.

11. What was *cessio in jure?*

12. Distinguish contracts *re* from consensual contracts, and give instances.

13. Explain the *obligatio ex delicto* or *ex ipso maleficio.*

PROPERTY.

Examiner,—W. A. MONTRIOU.

1. Describe, generally, the several distinctions or species of property under English Law, as administered in the original jurisdiction of the High Court.

2. By what mode or modes (verbal or written) may an Englishman transfer, in his life time, the entire interest in freehold, heritable land in Calcutta?

3. An English resident of the 24-Pergunnahs dies intestate, possessed of, and entitled to, a permanently settled estate in Rajshye, also an ijarah, of which 20 years are unexpired, in a Government resumed mehal —also Rupees 10,000 cash—also 5 Government promissory notes—also Rupees 30,000 worth of trade book-debts: he leaves a married daughter, a brother, and widow.—How does his property devolve?

4. What is copy-right?

5. Distinguish the English separate estate of a feme-covert from the Hindu stree-dhon.

6. Explain the estate-tail, and how it differs from its precursor, the ancient fee-simple-conditional.

7. A has waste marshy land or bog, constantly overflowed by water from an adjoining river. This bog abuts on B's cultivated estate. B has, for more than 25 years, availed himself of the condition of A's land, by collecting and utilising the water running from it, for irrigation and otherwise, and again, from time to time, draining off the water from his own land on to B's, as suited his purposes. Is A precluded from reclaiming his waste, if, in doing so, he must stop the

advantages, above described, which B has derived? Give an explanatory answer.

8. How should a mortgagee from a Hindu widow-heir prove his title (upon her death) against the husband's brother?

9. Define the 'increase' and the 'return' in the Mahomedan laws of inheritance.

10. Distinguish the several kinds of ryots. Has Act X. of 1859, varied ryotee rights, and to what extent?

11. What is the scope and purport of Regulation VIII. of 1793?

12. What is the talukdary interest of the N. W. Provinces?

13. What becomes of the proprietary interest of a lakhiraj estate of 1000 beegahs, upon its resumption?

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS.

Examiner,—W. A. MONTRIOU.

1. What (if any) distinctions are there in the English Law status of the several persons following?

I.—A Hindu native of Calcutta?

II.—A Scottish resident at the same place?

III.—A resident of Dacca who is an illegitimate son of an English father and Mussulman mother?

IV.—A Frenchman resident in London?

2. How does domicil affect legal rights?

3. Distinguish the status of an alien enemy from that of an alien friend, by explaining their respective rights and disabilities.

4. Compare the status and authority of the following persons:

I.—Master of a trade-ship carrying passengers;

II.—Commandant, in time of war, of a military garrison, in which civilians are resident;

III.—The head of a family consisting of (besides himself) wife, minor children and servants.

5. Distinguish the personal rights (*i. e.* absolute or conditional rights in or over the person or liberty of action) conferred by marriage, as recognized under the English, Hindu and Mahomedan laws.

6. What are the essential requisites of adoption, in Brahmin and Sudra families respectively?

7. What is a "disqualified landholder" in Bengal? What are his or her disabilities? How are his or her interests protected?

8. What (if any) new personal rights does an English commoner acquire by being raised to the peerage?

9. Give a general juridical definition or description of the royal prerogative.

10. When does institution of a suit, or the causing law-process to be issued, become an actionable wrong?

11. If a woman breaks her promise of marriage upon merely hearing a slanderous statement concerning her betrothed—can the latter sue the slanderer, laying the breach of promise as special damage? Give an explanatory answer.

12. What is a 'privileged communication' in an action for defamation? Give an instance or two.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Examiner,—C. J. WILKINSON.

1. Define the term "contract"—specify the classes into which contracts are divided, and fully describe the nature of each.

2. Explain the maxim *Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio,* and give an example.

How do you reconcile this maxim with the case of a person who undertakes gratuitously to perform a service being held liable for negligence in its performance?

3. Explain the meaning of *executed* and *executory* considerations; and give instances of each. Distinguish between *void* and *voidable* contracts. What amount of consideration does the law recognize as a consideration capable of supporting a simple contract; and into how many classes does Blackstone divide considerations?

4. What persons are placed by the law under disabilities to contract?—Distinguish those who are only partially disqualified.—Upon what grounds are infants incapacitated from making contracts; and are their contracts void or voidable? State also under what circumstances contracts entered into with persons of unsound mind are held valid. What is the Hindu law with respect to contracts with minors, married women, aud insane persons?

5. Explain the maxim *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* In what cases is the principal liable for contracts made by his agent; and when is the agent alone liable? When a contract not under seal has

been made by an agent in his own name for an undisclosed principal, the principal may make himself known and adopt and enforce the contract. To what qualification is his right to do this subject? State the reasons for this.

In what instances does the maxim *respondeat superior* prevail? Give examples where it does not hold.

6. What is a partnership, and what are the rights and liabilities of partners

I. as between themselves?

II. as between third parties?

In ordinary trading partnerships can a partner limit his liability as regards third parties? What is meant by a *sleeping* partner, and in what instances, and why is he liable for the debts of the firm? What is the effect of notice to the public of the retirement of a partner?

7. Explain the doctrine of *caveat emptor.* Where a person having in his possession a chattel, sells it, does his affirming it to be his, amount to a warranty of title or not? If so, state your reasons, and say whether there is any difference when the seller is out of possession? Is a warranty implied from a vendor, who manufactures and sells goods for a specific purpose, that they are fit and proper for the purpose for which he makes and sells them? Give your reasons. What is the Hindu law with respect to patent defects and concealed blemishes?

8. What is a *lien?*—distinguish between a *general* and a *particular* lien. How is a lien created and lost? Define a *pledge,* a *hypothecation,* and a *mortgage.* What kind of mortgages are in use in Bengal?

9. What is a bailment—and what are the different kinds of bailment? What is a charter party, and whence does it derive its name?

In what instances may a carrier for hire be liable for loss or damage to goods intrusted to him, which loss has been occasioned by the negligence of the consignor or his servants? What are the liabilities of common carriers for hire, and how and to what extent can they limit their liability to make good loss or damage?

10. Define a "Bill of Exchange," a "Promissory Note," a "Cheque," and a "Hoondee." What is the difference between a *blank endorsement* and a *special endorsement?* In what cases is it necessary when suing on a Bill of Exchange to prove consideration? and to what parties must notice be given by the holder of non-payment by the acceptor, and why?

11. How are contracts enforced? What is the effect of a covenant not to sue at all? Is an agreement not to sue for a fixed period any answer to an action if the period has not elapsed before action brought? What is the effect of a release to one of several joint or joint and several covenantors? Also what is the effect of the alteration in a material part of a negotiable instrument without the consent of the party making it?

12. What rights are barred under the Limitation Act by the lapse of three, twelve, and thirty years respectively? What length of adverse possession will give a good title to a person holding under it? Will the payment of interest on a debt after it has been barred by lapse of time revive the debt?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner,—C. J. WILKINSON.

1. In what territories does the Indian Penal Code take effect, and before its introduction what was the criminal law administered? Can offences committed beyond the above territories in any case be made punishable under the Code?

2. Define "British subject." "Servant of the Queen," "wrongful gain" and "wrongful loss," "reason to believe," "counterfeit," and "valuable security."

3. What are the punishments to which offenders are liable under the Penal Code? In what cases may sentence of death be commuted for a lesser punishment, and for what period may transportation for life be also commuted?

4. Under what circumstances would acts which resulted in death not be offences under the Code, which, but for those circumstances, would be punishable? When does intoxication excuse a person from liability to punishment for acts done in that state?

A in good faith, for his child's benefit, without his child's consent, has him operated upon for a painful disease, knowing it to be likely that the operation will cause the child's death, but not intending to cause the child's death. Is *A* punishable or not, and why?

5. By Section 96 of the Code nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence. State the restrictions under which this right must be exercised. In what cases does the right of

private defence of the person and property extend to the causing of death?

6. Define an "Abettor." Is it essential to abetment that the act intended should be caused, or that the person abetted should be capable in law of committing the offence? What are the sections of the Code on these points? State when the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment causing a different effect from that intended by the abettor.

7. State precisely when an assembly of five or more persons is deemed an unlawful assembly. What are the punishments for "rioting" and "rioting armed with deadly weapons?"

8. What offences has *A* committed and to what punishment is he liable in each of the following cases?

I. *A*, a moonsiff, obtains from *Z*, a banker, a situation in *Z's* bank for *A's* brother, as a reward to *A* for deciding a case in *Z's* favor.

II. *A* is a public servant; *B*, *A's* wife, receives a present as a motive for soliciting *A* to give an office to a particular person, and *A* abets her.

9. Define "False evidence" and "Fabricating false evidence." What is the punishment for giving false evidence with intent to procure a person to be convicted of a capital offence; also of an offence punishable with transportation?

10. How are the different kinds of homicide classed by the Penal Code and by the English Criminal Law? Define "Culpable homicide." State accurately in what cases it amounts to murder, and when it does not. Give the English law definition of "murder" and "manslaughter."

11. When is a person said to cause "hurt," and what are the kinds of hurt designated as "grievous?" Define "Force," "Criminal Force," and "Assault."

12. When is a person said to defame another? Can there be defamation of a deceased person, or of a society, or a collection of persons? When is an imputation said to harm a person's reputation?

State shortly under what circumstances words either spoken or intended to be read are not defamation, which, except for such circumstances, would be defamatory and punishable. Define the expression "A privileged communication." What is the punishment for defamation?"

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE.

Examiner,—C. J. WILKINSON.

1. Define the word evidence; and distinguish between *evidence* and *proof*; also between *competent* and *satisfactory* evidence.

2. How is evidence classified with reference to the sources from which it may happen to be derived? Give Bentham's illustration.—What are the "Instruments of Evidence?"—What is an *invalidating* fact, and what a *corroborating* fact?

3. What is *circumstantial evidence?*—and state your opinion respecting it as a means of bringing conviction to the mind. Mention any celebrated trials where the prisoner has solely been convicted on evidence of this kind.

4. What is the distinction between *Primary* and *Secondary* evidence—*Original* and *Hearsay?* When is secondary evidence admissible? and give instances of this kind of evidence. When are dying declarations admissible, and what principle governs their admissibility? Is it necessary that a person who makes a declaration should not only believe himself to be dying, but have no hope of recovery, in order to make his declaration admissible as evidence? How does the English Law differ in this respect?

5. By the common Law of England, husbands and wives are incompetent to give evidence for or against one another. How has this rule been modified by legislative enactments? Are they now competent witnesses for or against one another in criminal trials? Are parties to suits, or persons having an interest therein, competent witnesses? What is the Act which regulates evidence in this country?

6. How is a deed under seal proved, and in what cases does it prove itself? Give instances of matters judicially noticed without proof

7. Explain the maxim "*Res inter alios acta alteri nocere non debet,*" and why is such evidence not admissible? What are the exceptions to this rule? State the object of *cross*-examination.

8. Upon what grounds is a witness under the English law excused from answering questions that would criminate himself? How far is this rule modified either by the Evidence Act or the Criminal Procedure Code in this country? When may a witness be examined as to conviction for a crime; and when is a person allowed to discredit his own witness?

9. What is the rule with respect to leading questions? How may a witness be allowed to refresh his memory, and how does his evidence then become admissible? Does the same rule in respect to leading questions apply to cross-examinations as to questions in chief?

10. In civil actions by what means is a defendant brought before the court? What particulars must the plaint contain, and in what cases will a plaint be rejected?

11. What are the rules with respect to the production of documents? When documentary evidence is not produced at the first hearing, can it be received at any subsequent stage? State when and how witnesses are to be examined.

12. In cases where appeals lie to the High Court, before how many judges shall they be heard; and what is the rule where two judges differ, 1st as to the facts; 2nd as to the law? How are appeals to be preferred to the High Court? Describe a *special* appeal and a *regular* appeal.

13. In a preliminary enquiry by a Magistrate in cases triable by the Court of Session how is the evidence to be taken; and in what language? What are the powers respectively of a Court of Session; of a Magistrate of a district; and of subordinate Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes?

L. C. E. Examination, 1864.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner,—H. Scott Smith, B. A.

1. Extract the square root of 105310.89386896.

2. Reduce 0′·891′ and 0.73′891′ to equivalent vulgar fractions.

3. Fill up the following account :—

Cwt.	*qrs.*	lbs.	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
5	3	7 at	1	17	6	per cwt.			
14	1	12 at		14	6	per cwt.			
						Deduct 6 per cent. commission.			
							£.	*s.*	*d.*

4. If 120 men, in 3 days of 12 hours each, can raise an embankment 30 yards long, 2 feet broad, and 4 feet high; how many men will be required to raise an embankment 50 yards long, 6 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards broad, in 9 days of 15 hours each.

5. Find the value, in vulgar and decimal fractions, of :—

$$\frac{2\frac{6}{4} \times \frac{5}{7} \times 3\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{6}{4}}$$

6. Find sum, difference, and product of sum and difference of the following quantities.

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b}\ ; \quad \frac{2ab}{a^2-b^2}$$

7. Solve the following equations :—

$$(a) \ldots \begin{cases} \dfrac{x}{3} + \dfrac{y}{5} = 8 \\ \dfrac{x}{9} - \dfrac{y}{10} = 1 \end{cases}$$

(*b*) ..... $3(x-2)^2 = 18 + (8x + 1.)$

8. Sum the following series :—

(*a*) ..... $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{11}{6}$ — &c. to n terms.

(*b*) ..... $1 - 2x + 2x^2$ — &c. to infinity.

9. Insert five mean proportionals between 8 and 27 to four places of decimals.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner,—H. Scott Smith, B. A.

1. Give demonstrations of the 29th and 48th propositions of the 1st Book of Euclid.

2. Prove that the difference of the squares of two lines is equal to the rectangle under their sum and difference.

3. Inscribe a pentagon in a given circle.

4. Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points and touch a given circle.

5. Similar triangles are to each other in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

6. In a parabola, prove that the triangles, formed by tangents from any point, and the lines joining their points of contact and intersection with the focus, are similar.

7. Show how the area of a parabolic segment, between a diameter and its semi-ordinate, may be found.

8. Draw a tangent to an ellipse from a point without it.

9. If T P and T Q be two tangents to an ellipse and if S and H be two foci, then

$$S T^2 : H T^2 = S P . S Q : H P . H Q.$$

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner,—H. Scott Smith, B. A.

1. Prove the following formulæ :—

(*a*) $\text{Cos}\,(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A . \sin B.$

(*b*) $\text{Cos}\,A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A + B}{2} . \cos \frac{A - B}{2}.$

2. Prove that $\tan . 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$

3. Given $\sin \delta + \cos \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ find value of δ

4. The sides of a triangle being 22, 23 and 31, find the angles.

5. The top of a tower, on the edge of the opposite side of a river, subtends angles of 35° and 27° respectively at two stations, one situated at the edge of the river, and the other 33 feet in a perpendicular line backwards ; determine breadth of river.

6. A block of marble, which measures 4 ft. 3 in. × 3 ft. 7 in. × 6 ft. 2 in. is sold at Rs. 23 per cubic foot ; what is its price ?

7. If the diameter of the earth be 8000 miles and it be assumed that 20 miles below the surface every thing is fluid, what fraction of the whole would the solid shell be?

8. Find the solid content of a cone, the diameter of whose base is 5 feet and altitude 7 feet.

9. Find the convex surface of a slice 3 feet high cut from a sphere 14 feet radius.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner,—H. Scott Smith, B. A.

1. A carriage wheel, whose weight is 64 lbs. and radius 2 feet, rests upon a level road: calculate the force necessary to draw the wheel over an obstacle 4 feet high.

2. Let a and b denote the diameters of the two non-concentric spheres forming a shell; and let D denote the distance between their centres; find the distance of the centre of gravity of the shell from the centre of the sphere, whose diameter is a.

3. If the force required to draw a waggon on a horizontal road be $\frac{1}{17}$th part of the weight of the waggon, what will be the force required to draw it up a hill, the slope of which is 1 in 30?

4. Give a brief account of friction.

5. A box of iron rests on an inclined plane of oak which is 2 feet high and 14 long; the box weighs 500 lbs., what force will be required to move it up and down the plane (the co-efficient of adhesion of iron on oak being .62)?

6. In the case of a constant force, state the relations which subsist between *velocity and space, velocity and time,* and *time and space;* giving in each case the equations.

7. A stone is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 150 feet per second; and a second after another is projected with a velocity of 250 feet per second; when and where will the stones meet?

8. If a clock lose two minutes a day in the latitude of Calcutta, what will be the correction required to make it tell true time (the length of the second pendulum at Calcutta being 39.046)?

Hydrostatics and Optics.

9. The water in a canal lock rises to a height of 16 feet, calculate pressure on a sluice gate, 3 feet high by 4 wide, having its upper edge 4 feet from the surface of the water.

10. How much of its weight will 1 cwt. of cast iron lose if immersed in water? (the sp. gr. of cast iron being 7.25).

11. In the case of light reflected from a spherical mirror, prove that

$$\frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{2}{r}$$

12. In the case of light refracted through a plane surface prove the formula $d = \mu D$.

A river seems to be 8 feet deep, what is its true depth? (For water, $\mu = \frac{4}{3}$).

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R. E.

1. Define the term *hydraulic mean depth.* State how it bears on the form given to sewers and drains, and sketch sections fulfilling the required condition.

2. Describe how you would proceed to prepare a project for the surface drainage of a station.

3. Describe the formation of river deltas. Explain how the causes which operate in their extension involve the constant deterioration of the mouth of such rivers, and describe measures by which the obstructions may be removed.

4 What data are requisite, and how are they obtained, to ascertain the proper water way for a bridge over a river? Under what circumstances would it be desirable to take into consideration the area of the catchment basin of the river, and how would the features of the basin affect the discharge of the river?

5. Describe the various methods of carrying a canal across rivers or torrents met with in its course, and the works necessary in each case.

6. Describe the various modes of passing canal boats from one level to another.

7. Calculate the depth of water in a canal in order that the mean velocity shall not exceed 3 feet a second, when

the width at bottom is 140 feet;
the side-slopes are 1½ to 1, and
the slope of the bed is 1.25 feet a mile.

If this canal have to pass 6,750 feet a second, what will be the depth and velocity of the current?

8. Enumerate the different causes of resistance to the flow of water in pipes under pressure, and explain how they must be provided against so as to maintain a constant delivery.

9. Explain the difficulties met with in distributing water, by *volume*, for irrigation, and describe Mr. Thom's contrivance for ensuring a constant discharge through an orifice with a variable head.

ROADS, RAILROADS, &c.

Examiner,—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R. E.

1. What do you understand by *equalizing earthwork*; and what circumstances must be considered in weighing the propriety of foregoing it?

2. In what particulars and within what limits would you modify the trace for an ordinary road, anticipating that it might hereafter be desired to lay down a light locomotive railway on it?

3. Describe and compare Telford's and McAdam's systems of road-making.

4. What are the characteristics of good road metal?

5. Explain the difference between maintaining and repairing a road; and exemplify the importance of maintaining the surface of a road in good order, by comparing the resistance of friction with the total resistance on an inclination, according as the road is in good or bad order.

6. State what materials are generally used for ballast, its use, and the depth to which it is ordinarily laid.

7 Describe Greaves' bowl sleepers—what kind of ballast must be used for packing them, and in what climates may their use be, in consequence, attended with risk?

8. In a train the weight on each engine wheel is very much more than that on each carriage wheel. State fully what is the advantage of having weight on the engine wheels, the objection to equalizing the weight on the carriage wheels by increasing the distance between the axles, and the contrivances which have been proposed for obviating it.

9. Describe Mitchell's screw piles, their uses, mode of application, and the circumstances under which you would employ them.

10. What are the circumstances which would guide you in employing cast iron, wrought iron, stone, brick, timber or wire, in the construction of bridges or viaducts?

11. Describe the trellis, Warren's, and the tubular, forms of girders.

12. Describe the method of using sand for striking centres and its advantages.

13. Give the meaning of the following terms:—

Angle-tie, Archivolt, Ashlar, Backing, Brad, Camber, Clamp, Coping, Corbel, Counterfort, Culvert, Discharging arch, Dormer, Drawboring, Eaves, Engaged-column, Entablature, Entasis, Flue, Flying-buttress, Footings, Fox-tail, Wedging, Gable, Grout, Impost, Intercolumniation, Intrados, Invert, Mortise, Mullion, Newel, Puddling, Rebate, Rustic-work, Sagging, Sash, Shingling, Shore, Soffit, Templet, Trabeation, Truss.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

(Including estimating.)

Examiner,—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R. C.

1. Describe in detail the manufacture of bricks, giving particulars of plant, labour, fuel, time, out-turn, &c., on a stated quantity of moulded bricks of a given size, and illustrating from the Acra or any other brick-field with which you are acquainted.

2. Classify as respects their properties for building purposes, the various kinds of lime which are obtained from the several descriptions of limestone met with in nature, and point out to what ingredients their different properties are owing.

3. Describe the different kinds of stone-masonry in use and the works in which they are, in general, severally applied.

4. Describe any one solution with which you are acquainted for preserving timber from decay and the attacks of insects, and the most effectual method of applying it.

5. Describe the style of foundation you would adopt in Calcutta to support a lofty building to contain very heavy goods. Describe also the foundations and plinth of the new Post Office, just executed.

6. Specify in detail a flat-terraced roof over tiles.

7. In estimating a building having several rooms, what is the simplest way of arriving at the area of the flooring?

8. State how the quantities of painting in venetians and glazed-doors, also of moulding in cornices are severally estimated.

9. Give the details of labour and material in 100 cubic feet of plinth brick-work in lime and soorkee mortar; also of 100 superficial feet of sand-plaster.

10. Explain and compare the several ways of calculating earth-work: and calculate correctly the quantities from the following data, the section being on the centre line of formation:—

Width of formation level, ... 50 feet.
Side-slopes in cutting, ... 1½ to 1.
" in embankment,..... 2 to 1.

STATIONS.	DISTANCE.	HEIGHT OF GROUND ABOVE DATUM.	RISE OR FALL FOR EACH DISTANCE.	HEIGHT OF GRADE ABOVE DATUM.	CUT. +	FILL. —
1	.....	46.	.....	46.	0	
2	561	59.2	—4.8	41.2	18	
3	858	53.9	—7.3	33.9	20	
4	825	26.9	—7.	26.9	0	0
5	820	0.9	—7.	19.9	...	19
6	825	4.9	—7.	12.9	...	8
7	330	10.	—2.9	10.	...	0
	4,219		36.			

11. If in the last example the ground were "side long" with a slope of 1 in 25, find the side widths at each station.

12. Give an estimate of the permanent way of one mile of single railway, using 73lb. rails and sleepers

10′ × 10″ × 5′; and state the average length of sidings to one hundred miles of line.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.

(Designing.)

Examiner,—CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R. E.

1. What are the leading characteristics of ancient and modern construction respectively?

2. State the leading elementary principles to be kept in view in designing a building.

3. With a fixed extent of area what is the most advantageous form to be given to isolated points of support?

4. How should the intervals between the trusses of a roof of large span be proportioned, so as to ensure the queen posts or rods, ranging correctly at the hips?

5. Design a Railway viaduct (masonry or brick), for a double line, to cross a river 200 feet wide with a rocky bed, greatest depth of water 10 feet and height from surface of water to formation level 20 feet. Drawings in pencil to scale of 20 feet to the inch and requisite calculations to be shown.

6. With a river bed of 12 feet of sand over clay, a maximum depth of water of 20 feet, and height from surface of water to formation level of 40 feet, state, in general terms, what style of superstructure and of supports you would select for a Railway viaduct.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STABILITY OF STRUCTURES.

Examiner,—THOMAS MARTIN, C. E.

1. Define the terms "load," "ultimate strength," "working load," "proof load," "factors of safety;" what numbers represent the latter in actual structures, when wrought iron, cast iron, and timber are the materials used?

2 State the formulæ for the crushing load of a long rod or pillar of wrought or cast iron; which Mr. Lewis Gordon, deduced from Mr. Hodgkinson's experiments.

3 How may the ultimate resistance to a crushing force of wrought iron rectangular or cylindrical cells, whether singly or in groups, be determined according to Mr. Fairbairn or Mr. Hodgkinson.

4. A bar supported at its ends is uniformly loaded throughout, show that the strain or bending moment at any point is half what it would be if the entire weight was collected and placed over the point.

5. If W be the entire weight uniformly distributed in question 4., l the distance between the supports:—

$$\text{Strain at centre} = \frac{W\,l}{8},$$

hence show that, if H be the thrust along the tie-beam in any ordinary king post roof, ϕ° the pitch, and W total weight which it supports,

$$H = \frac{W \cot \phi}{4}.$$

6. In an Indian railway bridge, the joists which

support the roadway are 12 inches deep, the main girders are 7 ft. 6 inches apart, and carry a line of rails midway between them, the load on the driving wheels of the heaviest engine is 15 tons; calculate a suitable width for the joists.

7. An opening 150 ft. span has to be bridged by wrought iron girders to carry a single line of railway; what depth would you give the girders at the centre of the span? Calculate the number of square inches in the cross sections of the top and bottom of the beam (each beam and ½ roadway being taken at 80 tons).

8. Two wrought iron ¼″ plates are connected together by a common boiler of lap joint, the lap is 1½″, the rivets are ½″ diameter and 2″ apart from centre to centre; find the efficiency of the joint.

9. Describe minutely the manner in which the floor of fire-proof buildings are constructed; wrought iron beams and plates being the principal supports.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner,—THOMAS MARTIN, C. E.

1. Mention the general characteristics of strong and durable timber.

2. A square-sawn log of depth a, width b, and length l, is measured as round timber, show that this mode of measuring is in favor of the seller by the quantity $\frac{l\,(a-b)^2}{4}$.

3. Mention rules, by which the dimensions of spikes, nails, bolts and washers, which have to withstand a shearing stress in carpentry, may be determined.

4. What qualities should a well-designed centre possess? mention the different kinds that occur in practice and the rules to be attended to in each case.

5. In a semi-circular arch the entire pressure on the centre may be taken as 64.62 W ; W being the weight of one degree measured along the arch.

6. A fir joist 12″ × 9″, is supported in part of its length by a timber post, passes over a beam in another part, is fished with plate fishing pieces, duly bolted and indented, has one end let into a main beam, and the other into a post; sketch the joints in each case, giving dimensions.

7. State, in general terms, the difference between a high pressure and a low pressure engine.

8. Describe the course taken by the heat and smoke in a waggon boiler having a central flue, and give the names of the various parts of the fire-place.

9. In a low pressure Engine, how is the heat of the fire regulated, and the level of the water maintained?

10. How does the condenser of a low pressure Engine act in producting motion; how is it placed in communication with either the upper, or lower steam passages?

11. Give the names of the various rods attached to the beam of a low pressure Engine, and state their functions.

12. What are the functions of the governor, fly-wheel, parallel motion, the eccentric and the crank?

DRAWING.

Examiner,—THOMAS MARTIN, C. E.

1. Illustrate by diagrams the nature of a Plan—Elevation, and transverse section of a plain four walled building, and mark those parts in the third figure which are said to be 'seen in elevation.'

2. Explain what is meant by drawing an object to 'whole' —'half'—or 'one fourth'—or other divisional scale.

3. Construct a simple scale of 5 feet to the inch, divided to tenths.

4. Construct a diagonal scale of half an inch to the foot, divided for inches.

5. If a wheel, or other circular figure, be placed in a vertical position, and its front oblique to the spectator, what apparent geometric form will its circumference present, and in what direction do its proportions remain unchanged?

6. What are the advantages of an Isometric drawing for the practical purposes of Engineers and Architects?

7. Make an Isometric Drawing to ordinary or natural scale, of the figure shown in the accompanying plan and elevation. Draw to scale of plan, (3′ = 1″) and let the side to which the steps are attached, occupy a right hand Isometric plane.

8. Draw the same figure in Parallel Perspective—to same scale. Horizon 6 feet—Distance 9′. Place the corner *a* of the figure 5 feet to the left of spectator, or P. S.

9. Draw the same figure in Angular Perspective.

Angle of view 45°. Horizon 6′. Distance 9′. Figure to be in the centre, and to be drawn from the plan B.

10. State why the Perspective view is not suitable for a working drawing.

11. What is meant by the Transparent plane?

12. A person, about to draw from nature, is provided with a sketch book 14 inches in breadth. He intends to take a front, or Longitudinal, view of a Bridge 156 feet in length. At what distance ought he to stand from the Bridge in order to draw it?—and, assuming that he leaves a margin of an inch at either end of the picture, to what scale—or nearly what scale—would the drawing of the Bridge prove to be?

GEODESY.

Examiner,—THOMAS MARTIN, C. E.

1. The difference in level of two objects, some chains apart, may be correctly ascertained by a Dumpy level when out of adjustment; hence show that it can be at once adjusted for collimation.

2. A theodolite is divided to 30 minutes on the limb; describe fully the vernier to read single minutes.

Another is divided to 20 minutes on the limb; describe the vernier to read single minutes.

With 20 minutes on the limb; describe a vernier to read 20 seconds or single minutes at option.

3. No level ground being available for a Base Line, required at the commencement of a Trigonometrical Survey, describe how in such a case, a Base Line should be measured?

4. When the unevenness of the ground does not allow the measuring implement to be adjusted to a horizontal position; how do you determine its equivalent length and the angle at which it is inclined to the horizon?

5. In Trigonometrical Survey, what is meant by a "Satellite Station," how are angles taken from it reduced to the centre of the station?

6. Mention the general order of operations in the geodesy of great engineering work, such as road, railways, and canals.

7. When should sections transverse to the proposed work be taken?

8. In pegging in a long curve, it becomes sometimes necessary to change the theodolite over the last peg driven; this may be readily effected and the pegging continued as before.

9. Describe minutely the adjustments necessary for an Everest's theodolite.

Honor Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner,—J. Fayrer, M. D.

1. What is meant by Embolism? Describe the causes, symptoms and pathological results.

2. What are Caries and Necrosis of bone? Describe them, carefully noticing their pathological differences, and also give an account of the treatment appropriate to each.

3. What are the dislocations to which the ankle joint and Tarsal bones are liable? Describe them and their appropriate treatment.

4. Describe minutely the operation for ligature of the trachial artery at the bend of the elbow and the conditions under which this operation might be needed.

5. What are the causes, symptoms, pathology and treatment of panular Conjunctiva?

MEDICINE AND MIDWIFERY.

Examiner,—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. What aid does the use of Thermometer afford in the observation and diagnosis of disease?

2. Write an essay on the Diseases of the Os Uteri.

M. D. Examination.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner,—S. B. PARTRIDGE, F. R. C. S.

1. Point out the sources of the principal errors committed by the ancient metaphysicians, and explain what you conceive to be the legitimate aim and scope of metaphysical enquiry.

2. In what manner do we acquire a knowledge of of the facts upon which physical and metaphysical science are based?

3. What is the nature of the Intellectual operation named *abstraction*, and how is it called into play in the progress of a philosophical inquiry?

4. Explain what Abercrombie means, when he speaks of First Truths in Mental and Moral Science. What are the first principles of Moral Truth which he enumerates, and by what arguments does he maintain for them the character of intuitive articles of belief?

SURGERY.

Examiner,—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. Give an account of that group of morbid conditions included under the designation of Pyæmia, describing the predisposing and exciting causes—the circumstances under which they are most likely to occur, the symptoms and the pathological Phenomena, and changes during life and after death. Describe also the measures you would have recourse to, whether proplylactic or therapeutic in reference to this disease.

2. Describe in detail the various methods of excising the head of the Humerus (the shoulder joint), stating the circumstances which would influence you in your choice of these operations.

3. What are the causes, symptoms, Pathology, probable progress and results of caries of the vertebræ? Describe the treatment appropriate to the various stages of the disease, and state the regions of the spinal column, in which it is most prone to occur.

4. A healthy man in the prime of life has received a gunshot wound in the thorax, a rifle conical ball of

the ordinary regulation size having passed through the upper lobe of the right lung without injuring the ribs. He is brought to you immediately after receiving the injury, what would be his condition, and how would you treat him?

5. What are the principal forms of Opacity of the Cornea? Describe their causes, pathology, and the treatment appropriate to each.

MEDICINE, PATHOLOGY, HYGIENE AND MIDWIFERY.

Examiner,—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. What are the chief requisites to be observed in selecting a site for, and in building, a regimental hospital for Europeans in the plains of India.

2. Give a brief but comprehensive sketch of the origin and nature of Embolic lesions.

3. Review succinctly the influence of vegetable parasites in the production of disease. Lay down the principles of treatment in such diseases.

4. Give an account of the pathology, diagnosis and management of the several forms of Extra-uterine Pregnancy.

5. To what several irritative lesions of the nervous system are Puerperal convulsions attributable.

L. M. and S. First Examination.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

1. Describe the modifications of the *Cellular Tissue* in plants.

2. Define the following terms;—*Pistil, Panicle Rachis, Achœnium, Pericarp, Receptacle, Gymnosperm.*

3. Explain the process of *Germination* and the circumstances which promote, modify or retard it.

BOTANY.

Examiner,—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

1. Give a botanical description of the plants on the table, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and name their families.

2. What are the distinctive characters of the Ordesr *Liliaceæ, Compositæ* and *Umbelliferæ ?*

3. Explain the differences between a *bulb,* a *rhizome,* a *corm,* a *drupe,* a *legume* and a *berry.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D.

Describe the different kinds of oil, volatile and fixed contained in the British Pharmacopœia, the general mode of obtaining them and their particular therapeutic actions and doses.

2. What is the physiological action of Alcohol, and what are its pharmaceutical preparations and commercial combinations and forms?

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—S. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, M. D.

1. Give an account of the sources, actions and doses of the following medicines,—*Santonine, Podophylline, Carbolic acid, Quinine* and *Tartarated Iron.*

2. Describe the preparations of Opium and mention the principal diseases for which they are used.

3. When would you employ Ammonia; Sulphuric, Acetic, Nitric and Citric Acids; Ether, and Chloroform?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. Specify and explain the principal laws of chemical combination.

2. Give in detail the method that is employed for the exact determination of the composition of water by its synthesis.

3. What is meant by the rational and what by the empirical formula of a body? How are these formulæ calculated from analyses?

4. What are the general principles upon which analyses of inorganic bodies by the gravimetrical and volumetrical methods respectively are conducted? Illus-

trate your answer by reference to the determination of chlorine in a solution of one of its salts.

5. What is the composition of Acetic Ether? How may it be obtained? In what respects do the Ethers resemble Salts and in what marked respects do they differ from them?

6. From what sources may Hippuric Acid be obtained? What is its composition? How may it be detected in urine?

7. Name the Minerals on the table, and state the purposes to which they are applied.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. What proof is there of the manner in which Electricity, excited by friction, distributes itself in a charged body? How has this mode of distribution been accounted for?

2. Trace the successive improvements that have been made in the construction of galvanic batteries.

3. By what methods may a ray of light be polarized, and how may a ray of light which has been polarized be known from one which has not undergone that change?

4. Give a sketch of the composition of human bile. How may its chief components be detected in the urine? What theories have been propounded in explanation of the presence of biliary colouring matter in the blood of jaundiced patients?

ANATOMY.

Examiner,—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

1. Describe the bony boundaries of the Nasal Fossæ.

2. What structures would be successively exposed in a dissection of the trunk and branches of the Glosso-pharyngeal Nerve, what is its course and what are its relations to surrounding parts, with what other nerves is it connected and to what structures is it distributed?

3. Describe the course and distribution of the Internal Maxillary Artery.

4. Describe the form, position, connections and relations of the unimpregnated Uterus.

ANATOMY.

Examiner,—S. B. Partridge, F. R. C. S.

1. Describe fully the Temporo-maxillary Articulation pointing out its principal mechanical peculiarities.

2. Enumerate the Muscles of the Palm of the Hand and of the Sole of the Foot and point out the sources from which they derive their supply of Nerves.

3. Give a description of the Ganglia connected with the Inferior Maxillary division of the Fifth pair of Nerves.

4. Describe the principal arterial anastomoses in the upper extremity and explain their surgical importance.

5. What is the Hippocampus Major and what relationship does it bear to the ventricular cavity of the encephalon?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—W. Collis, M. D.

1. Into how many classes may alimentary substances be divided? State the functions performed in the system by those of each class, the channels by which they enter the blood from the intestinal canal and the ill effects produced by an excess of each class in the diet of an animal.

2. In what parts of the spinal cord do the motor and sensitive roots of the spinal nerves (or their continuations upwards) respectively decussate?

3. Describe briefly the minute anatomy of the liver. State what becomes of the bile after it has been discharged into the intestine. Mention another substance (besides bile) which is formed in the liver and state by what channel it leaves that gland.

4. What are the functions discharged by the saliva in digestion?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner,—W. Collis, M. D.

1. Describe the circulation in the fœtus and the changes which take place in it on the establishment of respiration.

2. Describe briefly the minute anatomy of the kidney. Write the chemical formulæ of Urea and Uric Acid, and state from the disintegration of what tissues they are derived.

3. Describe the minute structure of the shaft of a long bone. Enumerate the chief mineral ingredients of bone.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner,—W. Collis, M. D.

1. Describe the course of the Circulation in Fishes, Cephalopoda, Insects and Tunicata.

2. Describe briefly the chief characters of the Order Ruminantia, especially with reference to their dentition and the structure of the intestinal canal. How do the dentition of the Camel, the Musk-deer and the Muntjac (Stylocerus) respectively differ from the typical dentition of Ruminants?

3. Describe the process of reproduction in the Tapeworm (Tænia), beginning with the ovum and mentioning the several generations which are produced up to the formation of the perfect sexual animal capable of laying eggs.

4. What peculiarities are presented by the Eyes of Birds as compared with those of Mammals?

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner,—W. Collis, M. D.

1. Describe briefly the changes which take place in the respiratory and circulatory organs of the frog from its birth till its arrival at maturity.

2. How is respiration carried on in;—Arachnida, 2. Gasteropoda, 3. Lamellibranchiata (Bivalve Molluscs.)

3. What are the essential points of difference between the skulls of Mammals and those of Birds?

4. What are the chief characters of the Order Rodentia?

L. M. S. Second Examination.

SURGERY.

Examiner,—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. What is *suppuration* and what part does it play in the healing of wounds and ulcers ?

2. What are the chief diseases of articular cartilage ? Describe the symptoms and treatment of each.

3. Describe minutely the steps of the operation for ligature of the Left External Iliac Artery and state the conditions which might render it necessary ; in your description give an exact account of the anatomical relations of the parts involved in the operation.

SURGERY.

Examiner,—J. FAYRER, M. D.

1. What are the principal forms of Vesical Calculus and what are the symptoms indicative of the Diathesis in which each occurs ?

2. Describe the symptoms of Cataract as distinguished from other forms of opacity of the lens, and mention the operation you would select as most appropriate for the cure of the various forms of Cataract.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner,—F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.

1. What are the principal preparations of Mercury in use amongst Koberajes? How may they be distinguished from each other and from other mineral substances?

2. What are the symptoms in poisoning by Aconite and what post-mortem appearances would you expect to find? Describe the method you would employ in searching for Aconite in bread suspected to have been drugged with it.

3. What morbid conditions most exactly simulate Pregnancy, and how may they be distinguished from it?

4. Detail minutely the process you would employ for determining the nature of a stain, suspected to be of blood, on an iron weapon.

5. What amount of importance is to be attached to the absence of any ecchymosed mark about the neck in a case of suspected suicide by hanging?

MEDICINE.

Examiner,—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Describe Enteric Fever stating your own observations of the disease.

2. Show in what respect the temperature of the body differs in the cold stage of ague and in the algide condition of Cholera.

MEDICINE

Examiner,—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. In acute Rheumatism, how may the abnormal exocardial sounds be distinguished from those which are of endocardial origin?

2. What courses of treatment have, of late years, been recommended in the conjestive stage of Acute Hepatitis? State what plan you prefer, and give your reasons for such preference.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner,—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Discuss fully the management of arm presentations?

2. Enumerate the principal causes of abortion, and describe the means for preventing this occurrence.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner,—NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

1. Give a brief but comprehensive summary of the circumstances which indicate or contra-indicate the use of ergol in parturition.

2. The umbilical cord surrounding the child's neck in delivery—is this a case of much danger, and what would you do?

3. Upon being called to see a teething infant, you find it in convulsions. What treatment will you employ?